

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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Chicago 4, Ill., December 11, 1946

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy.

After 72 Years

of Continuous Service in
The Grain Trade

We wish to express our appreciation for the patronage and fine business associations which have developed and maintained our organization.

With best wishes for a truly Merry Christmas and Happiness in the New Year.

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Chicago 4, Ill.



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year for 24 insertions.

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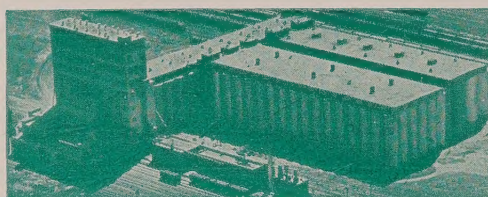
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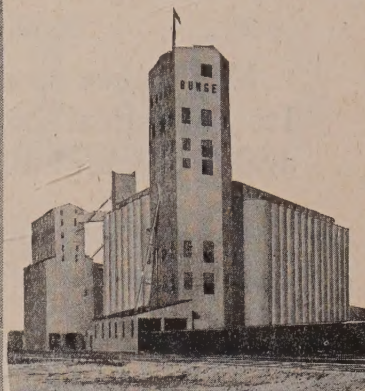
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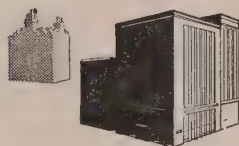
Founded in 1881, the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, for more than 65 years, has provided a ready market at all times for the vast tonnage of grain produced on Northwest farms. Because of the basic soundness and scope of its services, plus the productivity of this fertile agricultural empire, it has become the world's largest cash grain market. Sales over its cash tables have exceeded 300 million bushels in a year. Though never buying or selling a single bushel of grain itself, the Exchange has given Northwest producers a place to display and sell their Wheat, Durum, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Flaxseed, Soy Beans and other field crops to buyers from over the world. No such abundance and variety of grains and no such concentration of competitive buying power are found in any other place.

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1947

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Recommended for Class A-1 and Class B-1 fires—inflammable liquids, grease, oil, etc., as well as wood, paper, textiles, rubbish, fires, etc. Operates by simply inverting. Throws a stream approximately 40 ft. and will discharge for about 60 seconds. Will not corrode. Must be protected from freezing. Made of highly polished copper.

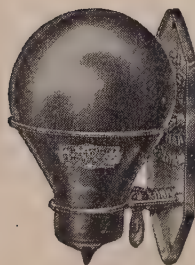
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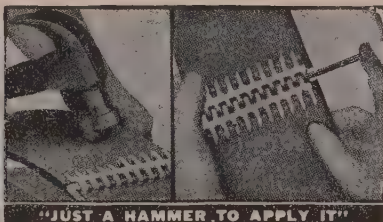
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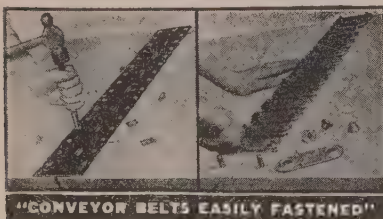
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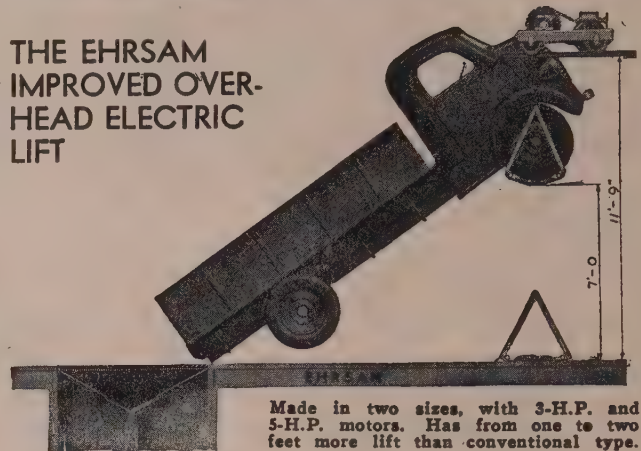


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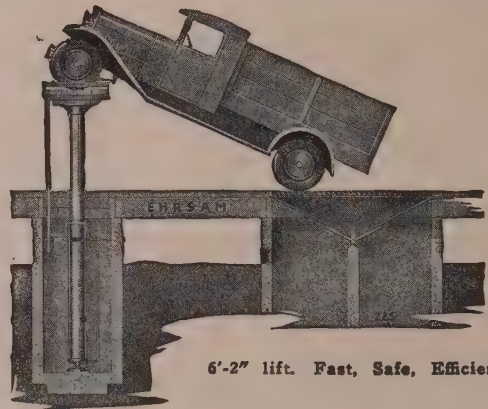
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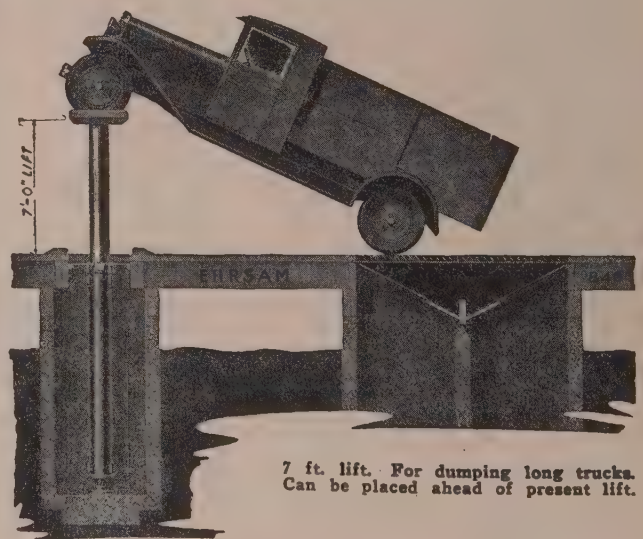
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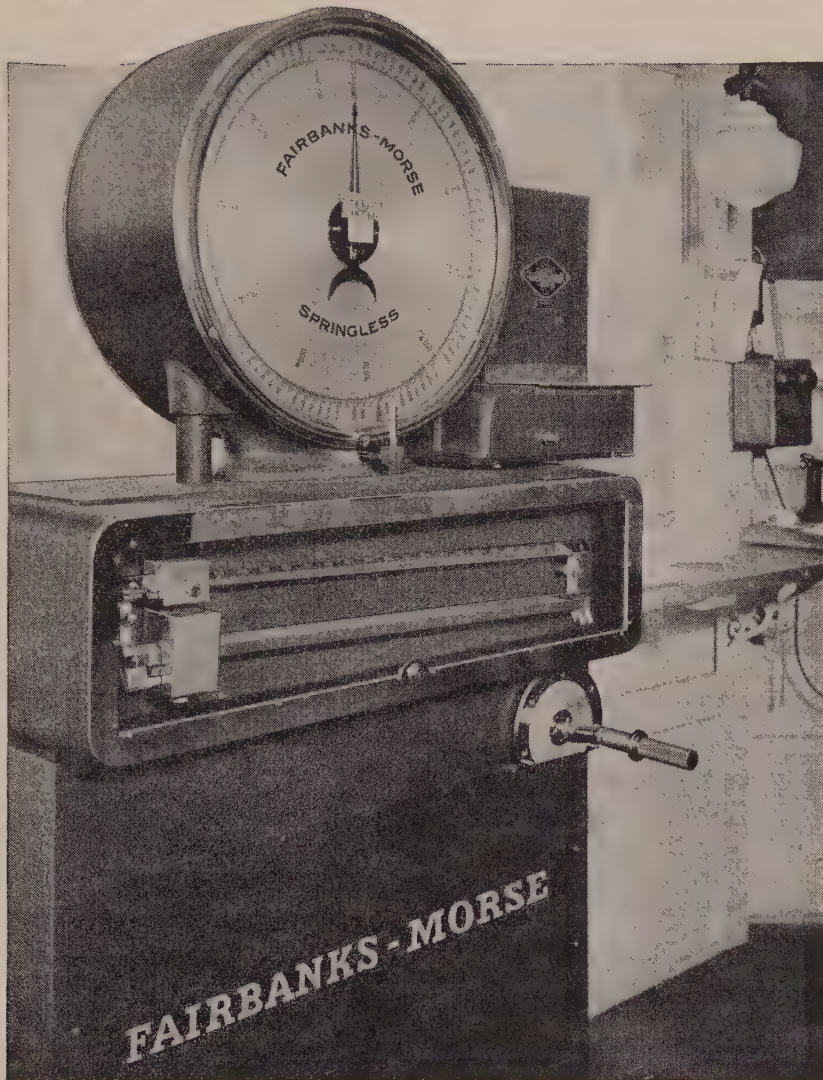
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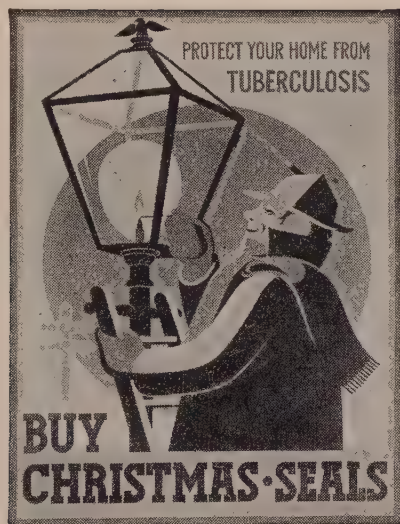
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MALT HOUSE—User of Malt will buy Malt House with annual capacity of 500,000 bushels or more. All replies confidential. Address 94X3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Alfalfa Dehydrating Mill. New this season. Good location on Sante Fe RR, or can be moved. E. C. Hall, Moore, Oklahoma.

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WANTED—Young man to manage country elevator equipped with dryer, Central Illinois. Must have experience and ability necessary to regain lost volume of business. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Address 94V2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WE HAVE two good selling items for side line for salesmen calling on feed stores, hatcheries and grain elevators. No investment or stock to carry. 1 "Sycamore Salve" for use on live stock. 2 "Lenz Red Squill Rat Paste." Good Commission. Lenz Laboratory, Sycamore, Illinois.

SALESMAN—Full Time Representative wanted for Illinois on well established line of grain testing equipment and supplies sold to elevators, flour and feed mills, and seed houses. Present sales volume in this leading grain state plus large unrealized potential market assure high income to aggressive representative willing to travel and devote full time to line. Salary, expenses and bonus-commission arrangement. Applicant should be familiar with grain trade and must be a producer. Write giving full details of background and experience to Seedboro Equipment Company, 620 Brooks Bldg., Chicago 6, Illinois.

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Three new No. 1 AS Bear Cat Grinders and one new 145 HP Waukesha Motor. Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co., Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—Used Coal Conveyor, as is, \$150.00 Ansonia Grain Co., C. F. Bostelman, Mgr., Ansonia, Ohio.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One No. 7 The New Beall Rotating Warehouse and Elevator Separator with Roller Bearings in good condition. Graham Grain Co., 221 S. Fourth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

FOR SALE—2 High speed center feed Peerless Grinders direct driven. 100 HP and 75 HP, 3400 RPM Motors. Located in Southern Ohio. Durex, Inc., 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Bag Trucks. All sizes to handle bagged cement, flour, fertilizer, etc., and every general purpose. Headquarters for all supplies. For particulars write Stahmer Supply Co., 135 S. La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—2 20x40 V Belt driven Heil Hammer Mills.

1-40 KW Generator.
1-Fox 224 Cutter.
Cole Grain Co., Box 34, Phone 375, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE—One new No. 46 Niagara Dust Collector with galvanized spreader, counter shaft and stockings. Installed but never used, price for immediate delivery \$802.50 f.o.b. Rossville, Kans. Kaw Dehydrating Co., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Bargain. A. T. Ferrell & Co., Saginaw, Michigan, Model No. 297-D Clipper Cleaner for cleaning seeds, completely equipped with scarifier, polishing drum, screens, condition like new. Must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars, write Lanman & Kemp-Barclay & Co., 135 Water St., New York 5, N. Y.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Steinlite Moisture Tester in good condition, \$150.00. Address 94Y9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Clipper Cleaner Model 49 DBB complete with screens for cleaning clovers, oats, and soybeans. Ludlow Cooperative Elevator Company, Ludlow, Illinois.

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock. 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment. also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—1 Wagner 40 H.P. Slip Ring Motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle 1140 R.P.M. Complete with starting equipment.

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Eaton Milling Company, Eaton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Conveyors including Floor-to-Floor Conveyors, \$395.00; Bag and Box Pilers, \$530.00; 15 ton Truck Scales, \$450.00; 20 ton Truck Scales, \$510.00. Immediate delivery. Parts for all scales. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus, Ohio. Phone GA 5712-UN 2832 Evenings.

FOR SALE—No. 116 Clipper Cleaner with about 30 screens for use in cleaning beans, peas, and all small seeds and vegetables. This mill is equipped with bagging elevator. The first \$150.00 takes it. Also have one Oxford polisher and one or two other clipper cleaners. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Michigan.

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FOR SALE—4 dbl. stand 9x18 rolls.
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1—25 dbl. Midget Mill outfit.
1—No. 1 Gruendler Hammer Mill, no collector.
1—Cyclone Dust Collector demountable type.
2—Flour Agitators.
A Lot of Other Machinery. Ask for Your Need.
May Have What You Want.

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FOR SALE—1 No. 2 Gruendler, direct connected to 1—40 HP motor complete with starter, 220 volts.

1—No. 3 J. B. standard, direct connected to 1—50 HP motor with starter, 220 volts.

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1—Late type Bower mill direct connected to a new 75 HP. 1800 RPM. motor either 220 or 440 volts. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

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One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers; One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator; Boss Car Loader; Corn Cutter; Two-Twenty Inch Eureka Aspirators; One—24" Beall Aspirator; One—10"x30" Nordyke & Marmon Dbl. Roller Mill; Nine 15"x30" Crimping or Flaking Rolls, only; One —2000 bu. Howe Elevator Hopper Scale; One Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller.

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FOR SALE—One No. 7B Monitor Dustless warehouse and elevator Separator, screen size 53" x 72".

One 25-HP Fairbanks-Morse Horizontal type "Y" Oil Engine.

One No. 95 two stage Curtis Air Compressors. Two No. 90 two stage Curtis Air Compressors. Approximately 500 ft. of 11 inch cup belt complete with cups.

Three No. 2 Buffalo Air Blowers.

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30 ft. of 2½" Shafting, Pulleys and Belts.

One Kewanee Electric Overhead Truck Lift with 3 HP, 220 V enclosed F M Motor.

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One Richardson Automatic Scale; 10-bushel. Fowler Equity Exchange Fowler, Kansas.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Three Screen No. 16 Clipper Cleaner. Douglass Grain Co., Douglass, Kansas.

WANTED—Two good bag stitching machines for sewing one to five layer paper bags from 5 lb. to 100 lb. sizes. Kelly Agricultural Products Co., 603 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED—Approximately 50 ft. of conveyor belt and buckets, boot and head and pulleys. 6 to 10 inch buckets are large enough.

Kelly Agricultural Products Co.

603 Walnut Street McKeesport, Penna.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.—B. M. NUSS-BAUM & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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WANTED—One 250 HP. 3 phase 60 cycle 440 volt synchronous motor. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

My elevator was sold the same day the first notice appeared in the JOURNALS. Clyde Febus, Lake Fork, Illinois.

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FOR SALE—Carlots or less of best quality U.S.-13 and Ill.-21 hybrid seed corn matured under ideal conditions. Book your supply now. Write for prices. Huey Seed Co., Carthage, Illinois.

SEEDS WANTED

COWPEAS WANTED—Small quantity for seed. H. S. Stoesz, Apdo. 50, Cuauhtemoc, Chihuahua, Mexico.

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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; GRAIN size 4½x7 inches \$2.60 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. SEED size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.15 per hundred, or 500, \$8.75 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

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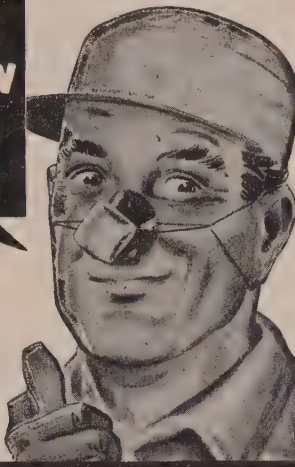
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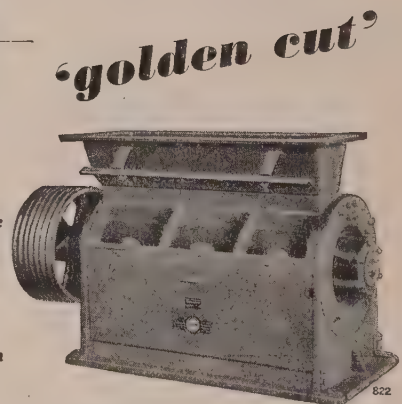


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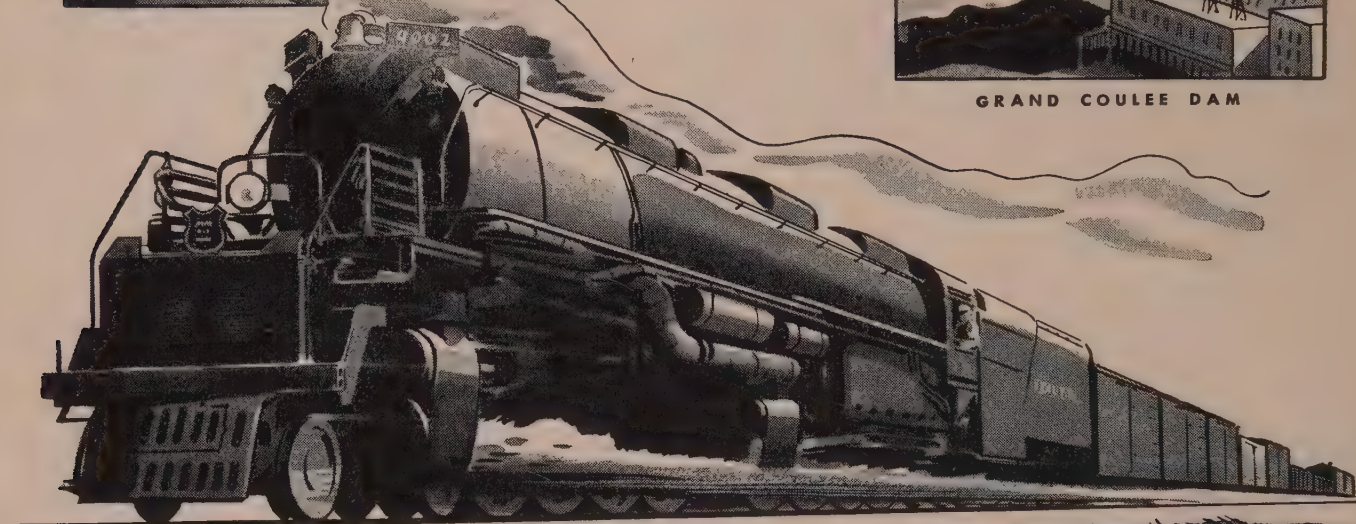
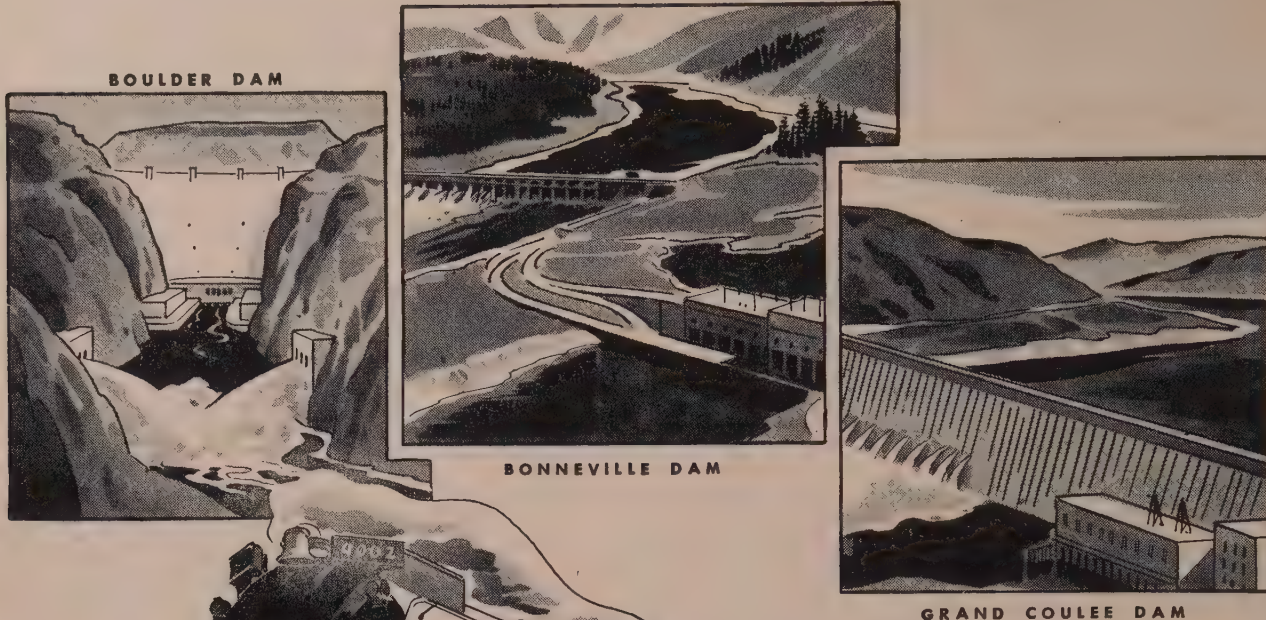
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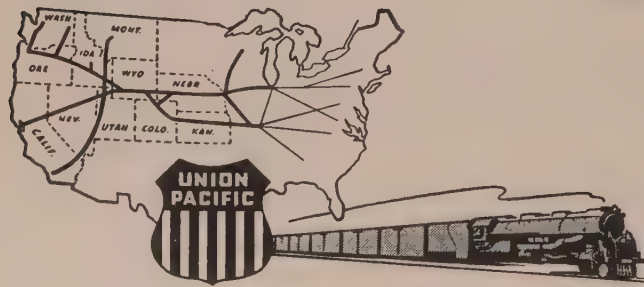


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A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

IT MAY BE grain growers are delaying the marketing of this year's crops until the new Congress decides how much tax must be paid on 1946 income.

NO ELEVATOR operator ever regretted having provided ample protection for all moving machinery from his employees and himself. It saves limbs and lives.

SO MANY fires are reported in each number of the Journal one would expect every elevator owner to keep his house well insured for its replacement value, but sad to relate they do not.

A MISSOURI mill operator held a friction fire under control by covering it with loose dirt until the fire department from a neighboring town arrived with a strong pumper and extinguished the fire.

THE CONTINUED use of ten ton wagon scales not only places the grain dealer's weights under suspicion but courts disaster to patrons who dare to drive heavy trucks on obsolete scales.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY in the building of elevators and their annexes proves conclusively that the persistence of some grain merchants to serve their patrons more efficiently with improved facilities is succeeding in getting building materials and elevator equipment to satisfy their needs.

THE BEFUDDLING requirements by many of the state departments in the way of confusing reports irritates every business man beyond measure and accomplishes little more than provide sinecures for a lot of lazy ward heelers. The time and labor spent in filling in useless reports is most annoying and worse than wasted.

EXCESSIVE moisture in this year's corn crop has impressed corn handlers of the advantage and profit of installing and operating a drier. This has resulted in the installation of more driers than in years gone by, and, doubtless, the operators will handle new crop corn without fear of heating and realize a surer profit on every shipment.

HERE IS a bit of information that may help some elevator owners to save their property from the flames. After the firemen had extinguished the fire in the Britton Brothers Elevator at Mt. Zion, Ill., which resulted in the following comment on the fire: "This saving of the elevator by the local fire department was the direct result of the firemen having been taken through the elevator so they knew in advance how to attack the fire." By familiarizing fire-fighters with the construction and arrangement of the elevators they knew how to attack the fire and save the elevator. Invite your firemen to inspect your plant. It may help them and you.

ONE OF the encouraging signs of the times is the building of many modern offices that reflect a successful business and announce an invitation for increased patronage from successful farmers.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION in a car of alfalfa meal threatened to burn the plant from which meal was loaded, but quick work on the part of alert operators held the fire in check until the local fire department arrived.

A FROZEN bearing in a Michigan elevator naturally forced the belt to slip and caused sufficient friction to result in an expensive fire. Well lubricated bearings would correct this hazard and save enough power to employ a new oiler.

FRICITION. One of the direct results of lack of lubrication is resulting in the destruction of enough elevators to justify the more frequent inspection of all bearings and the more liberal use of the best quality of oil obtainable. The surest relief from friction is the vigilant inspection of every bearing and sufficient lubrication to prevent bearings running hot.

THE BURGLARIES of grain elevator offices reported in this number of the Journals which resulted in such heavy losses of cash should naturally convince elevator operators to lock their offices more securely and stop making it so easy for yegg men to break open their obsolete safes or else refrain from keeping cash in safes that can be opened with an ordinary hammer.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators whose plants are adjacent to residences will find it to their advantage to install dust collecting equipment of greatest efficiency if they are to be permitted to continue operation. Recent complaints of dust, chaff, husks and corn cobs have resulted in protests being filed with city officials against the toleration of this nuisance and begging for its discontinuance. One Ohio plant scattered so much dust and dirt, seventeen adjacent property owners protested to the city council so vigorously the city officials have been forced to order an early clean-up.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! Notwithstanding we publish many alarming notices of fires in grain elevators. Some of the items contain a "no insurance" statement which is even more alarming. Few grain merchants are so comfortably fixed that they can afford to carry the entire fire risk of their property. The many causes of the fires reported in each number of the Journals show conclusively that the "no insurance" fires cost the owners of the property many times more than the reliable insurance obtainable in mutual companies. Yet reports of every month show that some elevator owners prefer to carry their entire fire risk themselves.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., DECEMBER 11, 1946

THE ENTIRE Staff of the Grain & Feed Journals earnestly wishes all our patrons and all our readers the Merriest Christmas they have ever known. May the New Year bring all unlimited joy and boundless Happiness.



SHIPPERS' weight cards to inform terminal weighers how much was loaded into the car are unquestionably of great value to all concerned in the movement of grain to market. A weight card and a depression in the surface of the grain in the load proves that grain leaked out in transit. We must disagree, however, with the terminal weighmasters resolution that the states enact laws making it compulsory on the shipper to attach a statement of weights to each car. Such a law might include a fine or other penalty on the shipper, which is objectionable.

FOR THE benefit of the uninformed man in the street the officials of the Chicago Board of Trade have reiterated again and again that the Board as an organization does not deal in grain. It simply provides a meeting place for buyers and sellers to make contracts, and an information service. Nevertheless four firms went into court to collect damages from the Board because they had suffered loss in their transaction with others who obeyed O.P.A. ceilings. The decision by the Federal court at Chicago against them Nov. 27 should deter others from attempting to make the Board of Trade a defendant in a suit to collect losses. In an earlier ruling on the same regulation of the Board the court had dissolved an injunction and directed the claimants to start suit against persons, if any, who owed them money.

PRESENT TREND in the United States is toward a complete abandonment of government control over industry, which if carried to completion means removal of all restrictions on grains and other foods. This would set at naught the elaborate plans of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to control among other things "food management," the agenda for discussion including definition of stabilization and prices fair to producers and consumers, regulation of prices and exports. All these hare-brained schemes might as well be thrown out of the window now in favor of the free play of supply and demand. Government control robs either the grower or the consumer, as witness the defrauding of the wheat growers of western Canada in the wheat agreement with Great Britain.

The Organized Grain Trade

The Grain Trade closes the current year with more state and local ass'ns, and each of the local ass'ns has a much larger membership than ever before. And what is still better, all of the trade's organizations are stronger financially, have more efficient workers, as well as the enthusiastic support of the rank and file of their large memberships. With such gratifying cooperation the trade is sure to correct any bad practices found and improve the methods prevailing in every department of the grain business.

The Ass'ns need and no doubt will receive many helpful suggestions from the new members of the various organizations. The harmonious pulling together of the greater number of regular grain dealers is sure to result in improvements not yet dreamed of. Let all leaders with helpful ideas come forward.

Inviting Government Interference

The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has approved the creation of a government agency to regulate the cotton futures market.

The new bureau would supervise margins, credits, require financial statements, prescribe capital requirements of brokers and "all other matters incident to good business practice."

Every one of these functions is properly a duty of the Exchange itself. If the board of managers judges that the Exchange lacks power to adopt and enforce wholesome regulations, let it amend its charter to provide these regulations and make it prerequisite to membership that the new members all agree to abide by them.

To be able to hide behind the government is a poor reward for the paralyzing effect on trade of arbitrary and hard to change bureaucratic dictum. To invite government interference is a tragic blunder.

Must Build More Box Cars

The revival of industry after the war is creating a need for box cars in increasing numbers while at the same time the number of available box cars is steadily diminishing. Each month the railroads are losing thru obsolescence 3,000 more box cars than they are able to replace.

Contributing to the shortage of cars is the policy of many managements having insufficient cars of their own for loading on their own lines, to depend on other railroads for cars, under the arrangement whereby the borrower of a car pays the owner a per diem rental. This arrangement is very desirable from the standpoint of shippers and carriers as permitting the free interchange of cars originating on one line and passing over one or more other roads to reach destination.

Some eastern lines have on their rails 400 per cent as many cars as they own, it is reported, while the grain carrying roads of the west who have invested large capital in buying and building box cars are far short the number they own and are unable to give their shippers the number of cars needed to handle freight originating on their own lines.

A remedy for this situation lies within the province of the Ass'n of American Railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission by drafting regulations that will make it profitable for a railroad

company to own sufficient cars to handle its own business. Not the least of the requirements is an increase in freight and passenger rates to cover rising costs of operation.

Higher Freight Rates Coming

The many increases in wages granted railroad labor naturally called for marked increases in freight and passenger rates and the Interstate Commerce Commission has now announced advances in freight rates on grain and feed effective Jan. 1, 1947, that will encourage the early marketing of all stocks purchased before cost of rail transportation was increased.

Retailers will speed up their purchases of stock so as to supply consumers with merchandise that will surely cost them more after Jan. 1, unless they are able to ship in fresh supplies of goods transported in their own trucks.

Grain shippers who possess large stocks bought on what seemed a safe margin when current freight rates were obtainable will not hesitate to repeat their order for box cars ordered long ago or to contract with truckers for early transportation.

Country shippers who are anxious to relieve the congestion of their grain bins are expediting the movement of their surplus stocks to market by loading open top gondola cars with some of their grain and thereby getting it to market before the authorized advance in freight rates. Many shippers are forwarding without any covering for the gondolas, others are getting their surplus stocks to market through the employment of trucks.

Suit Against Board of Trade Dismissed

Justice Shaw of the U. S. District Court at Chicago on Dec. 2 dismissed the suit of Robert Buckley against the Chicago Board of Trade, holding that the federal court had no jurisdiction.

Buckley originally was granted a temporary injunction by Judge Holley, but it was ordered dissolved the same day by Judge Shaw. During the intervening hours between the normal opening of the Board of Trade and the dissolution of the temporary injunction, the Exchange remained closed.

The Buckley suit which was thrown out of Court was brought for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to prevent the enforcement of two regulations adopted by the directors; the first of these provided for the assessment of penalties against those who had defaulted in their short May, 1946, corn, oat and barley futures contracts, and the second of which provided for the allowance of materially higher ceilings on all grain futures contracts which were open as of June 1, 1946.

In dismissing the suit Judge Shaw ruled that due to the fact that no violation of a federal law was involved, the suit had no place in a federal court.

Justice Shaw in a suit involving the same May future gave Cargill, Inc., until Jan. 15 to file a supplemental complaint.

Judge Igoe has vacated his order dismissing suits by four firms against the Board of Trade to recover penalties of \$120,000 assessed against them on the same May contract. Their attorneys are given 30 days in which to file amended complaints.

The Chicago Board of Trade a Market Place

From address by Harry C. Schaack, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, at Town Hall meeting for farmers and businessmen at Connersville, Ind.

Along with the establishment of the central market place came the erection of the first grain elevators. The expanding fields of production created greater distances to the central market. To make the growers' task easier, and to assure handlers of grain a supply of merchandise, country elevator stations were erected along the waterways and railroad routes. Here the growers could obtain the price prevailing at the eastern market, less the shipping charges and the cost of handling, and thus was relieved of the long and tedious journey to the city. These new country agents soon became solicitors of the farmers' surplus grains, and often contracted to accept them at a specified price for shipment at some forward date.

ORIGIN OF FUTURE MARKET—These contracts specified delivery at Chicago, and were frequently sold and re-sold in the central market. It was not long before this style of marketing became a common practice, and grew to such proportions that the directors of the Board of Trade adopted special rules to govern such transactions. Space on the exchange floor was set aside where transactions of this nature could be consummated under uniform practices and compelled the contracting parties to register the price which had been agreed upon. Altho immediate delivery was not contemplated, full performance of these contracts was guaranteed under the rules and the contracts were subject to modification by the governing body only.

A NATURAL EVOLUTION—Thus began the trading in futures contracts. It was a natural evolution, and not planned as a part of any scheme to defraud the grower, as some would have you believe. In this manner a base

price was established which was broadcast to the world over the then limited telegraph systems and through the public press. It was now possible for a producer to determine within a few cents the going value of his product. If, for instance, wheat was worth 85 cents per bushel in the market on the Chicago Board of Trade, the producer could calculate what he should receive at his country station by deducting from the central market price the costs of moving it there. You all know that few farmers in the early days had extensive farm storage. Consequently, when the harvest was on, grains flowed to the central market in very large quantities. These large quantities could not be consumed immediately, but they could be placed in storage where they could be drawn upon in the future as requirements demanded.

RISK OF FALL IN PRICE—Because of the possible fluctuation in the price of the commodity so held, to carry in inventory a large supply of goods is a risk, the same as it is in any business. To minimize the risk of inventory depreciation, the grain elevator companies who bought the large supplies of farmers' grains as they arrived, sold in the market for future delivery amounts equal to their purchases of cash grain. By using the price of wheat in the futures market as a base, flour millers with a limited capacity for storing raw materials could now offer their finished product for delivery in amounts well beyond their daily capacity to grind. If the offer of the sale was accepted, they could protect their raw material cost by a purchase in the futures market of an amount of wheat equal to the raw material to be used in filling the deferred delivery order.

HEDGING—Here we have two distinctly opposite types of hedges—one who has the raw material on hand and no immediate buyer in sight, and the other who has contracted for the delivery of a product to be processed from raw material but which he does not have in his immediate possession. Both, through their separate operations in the futures market, have equal protection against possible fluctuations in the cost of their raw material. As the elevator man disposes of his raw material, he removes his insurance against a decline in price by purchasing in the futures market an amount of wheat equal to the cash wheat he has sold. The miller, as he acquires the raw material to grind into flour, sells in the futures market an amount of wheat equal to the actual wheat he acquired.

Thus it can easily be seen what an important function the commodity markets for future delivery play in our national economy. Without them, and unless the grower was regimented through fixation of price by restrictions on his sown acreage, by marketing quotas and through government guarantees, the variations in price in different communities for the same commodity could easily exceed our imagination.

Altho contracts in the futures market call for delivery in the future within given time limits at the option of the seller, and are made without the aid or counsel of the legal profession, they are just as binding under the law as are documented agreements drawn by professional legal talent. They are not options, but are positive legal contracts made under the provisions of the rules of the exchange where executed—and have been so held by the Supreme Court of the United States.

SPECULATION—Trading in grain futures, when it is not insurance hedging, is legitimate speculation. It is not gambling. Speculation, say eminent authorities on economics, is not an economic evil, but one of the greatest benefits to economic society. John Stuart Mill said, "The most useful portion of the speculative class are those who speculate in commodities affected by the vicissitudes of the season. If there were no corn dealers, not only would the price of corn be liable to variations much more extreme than at present, but in a deficient season the necessary supplies might not be forthcoming at all. Unless there were speculators in corn, or unless, in default of dealers, the farmers became speculators, the price in a season of

abundance would fall without any limit or check, except the wasteful consumption that would inevitably follow."

FLAXSEED parity of Nov. 15 is \$3.58 which represents an increase of 8c from the previous month and compares with \$2.96 a year ago. The price received by farmers on Nov. 15, 1946, is \$6.90 compared with \$3.80 on Oct. 15, 1946, and \$2.89 on Nov. 15, 1945.

GOVERNMENT (PMA and CCC) purchases of wheat from July 1 through October were 94,926,000 bus.; barley, 478,262; corn, 607,365; oats, 4,137,674; wheat flour, 889,256,000 lbs.; dry beans, 440,350 lbs.; rice, 1,047,818 cwt.; barley (food), 70,000 lbs.; molasses, 1,400,000 lbs.; hay, 21,861 tons; wheat bran, 492,000 lbs.; miscellaneous, 48,000 lbs.

FOOD TESTS that formerly required months of time now can be made in a few minutes by a new electronic instrument called a fluorimeter that determines the amount of vitamin. The fluorimeter was developed by Dr. Theodore E. Friedemann of Northwestern University and George S. Liebeck of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

THE NATIONAL ASS'N of Co-operatives has asked the Treasury Department to revise the income tax regulations applied to co-operatives. Eugene L. Hansel, general counsel, says: "We do not deny that some income has escaped taxation either to the co-operatives or to their patrons. We do not deny, however, that this situation exists because Congress ever intended it so, or because of defects in the law itself."

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 8, 9. Mississippi Seedmen's Ass'n, Hotel Heidelberg, Jackson, Miss.

Jan. 14, 15. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

Jan. 16, 17. American Dehydrators Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 17, 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 20, 21. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n at Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 27, 28. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 4, 5. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 20, 21. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 22. Washington State Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

March 3, 4, 5. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Apr. 16, 17, 18, 19. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

May 15, 16, 17. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Kansas City, Mo.

June 2, 3. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5, 6. Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.

June 9, 10. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

June 18, 19, 20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 30, July 3. Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Bigwin Inn, Lake-of-Bays, Ont.



Harry C. Schaack, Chicago, Ill., Pres. Board of Trade

New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers Meeting

By EXECUTIVE SECRETARY LLOYD N. CASE

If the First Annual Convention of the New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n at Albuquerque Nov. 18 is any indication of things to come, a lot can be expected of the Association in the future. A very enthusiastic group registered and the enthusiasm was maintained throughout the day.

An excellent program was started off with a word of welcome from Al Buck of the Albuquerque City Commission, who was followed by the Nutrition Panel made up of experts from the State College.

Ivan Watson, Extension Animal Husbandman, was unable to be present, and W. E. Watkins, Nutrition Chemist, spoke for himself as well as giving such data as Mr. Watson had placed in his hands. E. E. Anderson, Extension Dairy-Poultry Specialist, was the next speaker, and following his talk the panel members plus L. W. Ludwick answered any questions that had arisen. Much valuable information was obtained by the feed men and a lot of perplexing questions were cleared up. Mr. Watson came into the meeting just before adjournment for luncheon and took up his part of the program where Mr. Watkins had left off.

Wm. J. Rogers, who, scheduled to appear following Mr. Buck, was delayed as a result of his plane being re-routed, and the Nutrition Panel was put on in his scheduled spot. The next speaker, George Shaw, of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane, explained the workings of the Commodity Exchanges and how they could be used by the Grain and Feed Man to protect his inventories.

Immediately after luncheon, President Milton of the New Mexico A. & M. College enlightened the assembled group on the whys and wherefores of the land grant colleges and the place they had in anything pertaining to Agriculture.

The next speaker, Maurice Rust of Industrial Laboratories in Denver, covered many points that were of vital interest to those in the feed mixing business and offered the services of his laboratories to those who could use them to an advantage.

The Wages-Hours Division representative, Mr. Rogers, cleared up the question of who is and who is not subject to the Wages-Hours Law. According to his information, there are few businesses handling feed that will not be effected. If you sell feed to any one who is going to market his produce at the public market, you are considered as being engaged in interstate commerce and will come under the law, provided you sell in quantity lots and at a price lower than the single sack price.

In any event, be sure that you keep daily time records and scale of pay, then be doubly sure that the check you write ties accurately to your pay roll record. (Also, we understand that if you are going to pay a bonus to your employees you should pay it on the basis of a percentage of the earnings. In other words, do not give a man a flat \$300.00 bonus, but figure it out so that a given percent of his earning will equal the \$300.00, and do not pay a bonus more than four times a year, then you will be on the safe side.)

If by this time, the enthusiasm had begun to dwindle, it was soon brought back to a new high by Walter Berger, who was the main speaker at the banquet. Mr. Berger was scheduled to speak on the "Blueprint of the Feed Industry of the Future" and he did just that with such thoroughness that notebooks were out and pencils working overtime in order that no part of this information might be missed or forgotten.

A firm resolution was made by all those present, that there was an absolute need for such an organization and that it warranted the membership of anyone connected with the feed business in any way.

A meeting of the new Board of Directors was called after the business meeting.

The first thing that was discussed was the dues. After much discussion, it was decided that since the Colorado Ass'n was carrying part of the financial load of the New Mexico Ass'n, and since the New Mexico dues were less than those in either Colorado or Wyoming, it was necessary to set up a new dues structure, which is as follows:

\$25.00 for firms doing over \$50,000 annual volume and established brokers, etc.

\$15.00 per year for those doing under \$50,000 annual volume, representatives, etc.

\$7.50 per year for branch houses, partners or additional members of the firm and small grocery-type concerns whose feed business is only incidental to their main business.

BUSINESS MEETING

The Business Meeting was called to order at 3:45 p. m. by President Ravel, who called first for a report from the Resolutions Committee.

The following Resolutions presented by the Resolutions Committee were adopted:

1. Resolved, that we advocate National Feed Institute to set minimum standards of all formula feeds, with respect to quality, and quantity of ingredients used, in proper proportions for purposes intended. All feeds meeting such standards to be properly and conspicuously identified on all containers, by the use of an insignia of a National Feed Institute.

2. Resolved that we shall conduct our business as feed dealers and manufacturers, on a high plane of ethics in all respects, so as to make Government regulations unnecessary and impracticable. Moreover, we recommend that government agencies will best serve Agricultural interests by continuing the practice of recognizing the normal channels of trade.

3. Resolved that all organizations, private or otherwise, engaged in marketing and distribution of Agriculture products, be taxed as such.

4. Resolved that we express our gratitude to New Mexico A. & M. College for their experimental and educational programs, resulting in cordial relations between the industry and college, and resulting in a higher standard of feed practices. Moreover, we recommend that this Association appoint a committee to investigate the possibility of working closer with A. & M. College with the view of harmonizing recommendations to consumers, and enabling our membership to be kept better informed.

5. Resolved that we extend our deep appreciation to our President, Mr. Arthur Ravel, the Board of Directors, and our Secretary, Mr. Lloyd Case, for their untiring efforts in conducting affairs of this Association; and to the Colorado and Wyoming Ass'ns for their cooperation and assistance. Moreover, we especially appreciate and thank our National President, Mr. Walter Berger for his attendance and participation in our convention, and all other speakers who have contributed to success of our assembly.

Members of the Resolutions Committee were: J. R. L. Kilgore, Chairman; Harris Newman, F. G. Burns, Sam Blumberg, R. W. Ellington, F. H. Birden.

The following recommendations were made by the Industry Planning Committee and adopted by the members:

1. To continue cooperation with College and to encourage education, such as Nutritional Schools on the order of the one held at Clovis last spring.

2. To establish an entertainment fund to be used in the bringing of some high type program or other entertainment to the next annual convention, as a means to stimulate attendance on the part of feed dealers and especially the wives of the members.

3. To authorize the purchase of a show calf at the next New Mexico State Fair and to donate the calf to Boy's Ranch.

Members of the Industry Planning Committee were as follows: Duke Bostick, Bill Mason, K. I. Langley, Arthur Ravel and Austin Brooks, Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM submitted for the coming year:

1. The legislative committee proposes to the convention we go on record as favoring the Minnesota Law commonly known as the miniature "Gwynne Bill" which limits the liability from the Federal Wages-Hours act to a retroactive period of one year. We recommend that appropriate steps be taken to have the act introduced at the next session of the New Mexico Legislature.

2. We recommend that the New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers propose to our next legislature that funds be made available to match the federal funds of the Hope-Flannegan bill, thereby putting New Mexico in a position to avail itself of Federal Funds which will result into research in the field of use and marketing of farm produced crops; further,

We recommend that in view of the record made by the industry through the war years in the economical and satisfactory distribution of feeds, grains and farm-used products that the practice of utilizing the normal trade channels be continued.

We further recommend that the existing services of the state A. & M. College be used in carrying out the provisions of the law rather than setting up new or duplicating agencies.

3. We recommend that New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n pledge itself to supporting the New Mexico Wholesale Credit Ass'n's proposed amendment to the Landlord's Lien Law limiting landlords to the same pro rata share of the assets of any bankruptcy as any other creditor.

Members of the Legislative Committee were as follows: W. M. Mason, Chairman; R. C. Hemenway and Arthur Ravel.

The following report was made by the Membership Committee:

1. Approximately a year ago, we started with seven members. Today we have fifty-three members out of a potential 250 merchants handling feed. We have set as our goal, 150 members, this to be broken down into approximately 100 of No. 1 and 2 memberships and 50 No. 3 memberships.

The membership committee asks the cooperation of every member in our next year's campaign for members. Our association is at a crucial point. It's effectiveness depends on an increase in membership. If all members would make it their business to bring in additional members, we could make our goal.

The Membership Committee consisted of the following: W. J. Ochterbeck, Chairman; W. J. Barnhart, J. R. L. Kilgore, Earl Bacon, Mel Miller and Forest Burns.

The following report of the Nominating Committee was accepted unanimously by the members present:

Realizing the obligation of our committee to avoid establishing any precedents, it being the first to report to the membership at an annual meeting, we wish to emphasize, first,

We do not wish to set a precedent whereby any officer will be selected for more than one term; second,

We do not wish to set a precedent that the vice-president will automatically succeed the president in office; third,

Our position is not to be construed as a bar to either a president holding more than one term nor the vice-president being elected to the presidency.

With our position made clear, we submit the following list of names for officers and directors of the New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n for the following year:

Arthur Ravel, President, Albuquerque.
Austin Brooks, Vice-pres., Clovis.
F. H. Birden, Sec'y-Treas., Albuquerque.
Directors: H. O. DeShurley, Roswell; Claude Rutherford, Clayton; Parley Roach, Raton; K. I. Langley, Tucumcari; Clarence Worley,

Portales; M. D. Bostick, Las Cruces; E. B. Wall, Gallup; W. M. Mason, Santa Fe; R. C. Hemenway, Carlsbad; E. R. Taylor, Socorro; Howard K. Ball, Silver City; Lloyd Taylor, Farmington.

The Nominating Committee consisted of the following members: H. O. DeShurley, Chairman; R. C. Hemenway; E. B. Wall; W. J. Ochterbeck and J. C. Barnhart.

Registration

From A. & M. State College, N. M., came E. E. Anderson, Hugh M. Milton II, W. E. Watkins, Ivan Watson and R. W. Ludwick.

From Colorado: Bernard E. Barker, Rocky Mountain Ass'n, Lloyd N. Case, exec. sec'y, New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Collins; from Denver: C. J. Barnhart, T. L. Grace, Colo. Milling & Elevator Co.; Harry Kanatzar, Chase Bag Co.; Kenneth H. Kerr, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills; Maurice A. Rust, Industrial Laboratories Co.; Otis P. Sherrill, Ralston Purina Co.; Geo. H. Shaw, Jr., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; C. R. Wagner, Wagner Machine & Mill Supply Co.; L. W. Hiser, Graden Flour & Feed Mills, R. H. Sloan, Graden Merc. Co., Durango; Ralph Farr, C. T. McConnell, Farr Co., Greeley.

New Mexico: From Albuquerque, N. M.: F. H. Birden, Albuquerque Feed Store; F. G. Burna, Quaker Oats Co.; Fred W. Davis, Davis Rabbitry; J. R. L. Kilgore, Kilgore Sales Co.; Melvin P. Miller, Nutrena Mills, Inc.; Harris R. Newman, 48th Star Mill; W. J. Ochterbeck, Purina Mills; Arthur Ravel, Ravel Bros.; Robt. Ruoff, Ruoff Milling Co.; Lawson A. Wood; John Bixler, The Far Co., Mountainair; Chas. B. Boreing, J. P. White Co.; H. O. DeShurley, Pecos Valley Trading Co.; John B. Roundtree, Purina Mills, Roswell; M. D. Bostick, Farmers M. & S. Co., Las Cruces; Austin Brooka, El Rancho Milling Co., Clovis; Joe Cortese, Valley Feed & Grain Co., Fort Sumner; Geo. A. Dooley, Dooley Feed Supply, Santa Fe; Roy W. Elington, Las Vegas Roller Mills, Las Vegas; R. C. Hemenway, Hemenway Farm Supply, Carlsbad; Ted Hobbs, Ted Hobbs Wholesale Feeds, Fort Sumner; K. I. Langley, Langley Grain & Feed Co., Tucumcari; Wm. W. Mason, Santa Fe Hay & Grain Co., Santa Fe; C. W. McCarty, Maxwell Farms & Livestock Co., Maxwell; Glenn E. Stroller, Raton Flour Mills Co., Raton; Bob K. Taylor, Long Hollow Milling Co., La Plata; E. R. Taylor, Taylor's Commercial Feed Store, Socorro; Emmett B. Wall, Gallup Feed Supply, Gallup; Clarence Worley, Portales Milling Co., Portales.

Earl C. Bacon, Fraser Milling Co., Hereford, Tex.; John H. Robertson, Standard Milling Co., Lubbock, Tex.; Walter Berger, American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Chicago; Casey Jones, Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Waukegan, Ill.; A. R. Mueller, Barton Salt Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Geo. W. Simpson, Chic-o-Line Feed Mills, Hobart, Okla.; Ivon H. Smith, Chic-o-Line Feed Mill, Hobart, Okla.

Income Taxation in Maryland

The committee on taxation of the Maryland state legislative council voted Nov. 27 to have legislation drafted for consideration by the 1947 Maryland legislature which would make effective the following proposal submitted by the Maryland Tax Equality Committee, Inc.:

"Define taxable business income to include all income of co-operative businesses as well as private. Make sure that the provisions of the Maryland income tax law clearly include all earnings of all business, co-operative or private, before any distribution thereof, as taxable income."

AN APPEAL to customers to return linseed oil drums is made by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., as new drums are not being produced in sufficient quantities to take care of the demand.

The Corncob Achieves Industrial Status

(With thanks to E. D. Funk, Jr., of F&S & W Cob Products Co., Bloomington, Ill.)

Another set of entrepreneurs has come forward to advance still further the cause of corn and chemurgy. These pioneers have been investigating the potentialities of that lowly and hitherto unpromising part of corn, the cob, and have emerged with some amazing and useful products.

The corncob has had, doubtless for centuries past, certain homely virtues and a kind of "nuisance" value on farms. It is extensively fed, with kernels attached, to hogs and cattle. Corn-and-cob meal is an old standby among feeders, tho the feeding value of the cob is well below that of the grain. It has been burned for fuel (BTU value 7,980 per ton as against coal's 13,000), used to fill ditches and generally kicked around. An old and familiar use, out behind the house, still persists in some quarters where the cob is considered superior to mail order catalogs and feed advertising circulars.

But all these catch-as-catch-can methods of disposal could hardly use up the huge annual production of corncoobs. This total, according to our authority, is 16 million tons (of which Iowa grows 3,100,000 tons, Illinois 2,500,000, Indiana 1,100,000). Prior to 1942 the cob had some rather obscure and localized industrial uses, other than that fine familiar product of rural America, the corncob pipe.

CLEANING—The woody portion of the cob has a nice moisture- and dirt-absorbing property. It seems that when cleaning compounds are used to remove dirt from raw furs something must next be used to remove the cleaning compound. Somebody, probing around, discovered that the cob's woody portion was ideal for this purpose, and forthwith this material found a special if limited outlet in the fur cleaning trade. Finely ground cob meal, abrasive in a gentler way than sand, proved the right thing for burnishing jewelry and small machine parts, and for polishing tinplate after the plating process. But such specialized functions as these never promised to consume any great volume of cobs.

FURFURAL—Doubtless the necessities of war brought out the latent abilities of this lowly farm product. As all technical people know, there is a chemical solvent called furfural which has long played an important part in the refining of lubricating oils. Back in peacetime all the furfural needed for this purposes was made from oat hulls.

But in the wartime synthetic-rubber program it was found that furfural was a crackjack solvent for isolating butadiene from undesired products of the process. The question now, of course, was how to make the greatly expanded requirement of furfural, with oat hulls already at capacity use. Various heads worried over this problem. The Defense Plant Corporation, perhaps murmuring under its breath the old adage, "Where there's a will there's a way," started building a \$2,000,000 furfural plant at Memphis.

The first raw materials for the new solvent plant were cottonseed hulls and rice hulls. But neither was in sufficient supply and both were costly. Quaker Oats Co. technicians (furfural specialists) and officials of the new DPC plant looked further. Someone thought of corncoobs—just as someone else, also impelled by the necessities of war, had thought of corn steep liquor in the production of penicillin. Corncoobs were brought in, proved better than either of the other materials and provided a major share of the increased production. The synthetic-rubber program, no small factor in victory, owed much to the humble cob.

CLEANING ENGINE PARTS—Concurrently with these developments, some people in Naval Aviation had evolved a rapid method of cleaning dismantled airplane engine parts. Gritty but soft substances, like cracked wheat

and corn meal grits, used in air-blast equipment, scoured away grease and carbon without damage to the polished surface of pistons, cylinder walls and bearings. But wheat and corn meal grits were needed for food. Corncoobs were not, and corncoobs might do the job as well. Experiments at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory in Peoria, and at the Naval Air Station at Norfolk, showed that corncoobs could. The F&S & W Cob Products Co., at Bloomington, Illinois, did its wartime duty by supplying the Navy with one million pounds of a soft grit made from the flinty portion of the corncob.—Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Inferior Quality Not Deliverable on Contract

A claim for \$2,053.13 damages was made by the Scroggins Grain Co. of Minneapolis against Jas. Richardson & Sons of Toronto, Ont., for tender or inferior Wisconsin pulverized white oats on a contract for "Canadian pulverized white oats or same quality domestic pulverized white oats," as confirmed by broker.

The claim went to the arbitration committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, which ruled that defendant could not substitute his own confirmation of "6/64 pulverized white oats" for that of the broker, and awarded plaintiff Scroggins Grain Co. full damages.

After some correspondence, defendant wrote plaintiff that "under the circumstances we could see no reason in attempting to work this matter out further with you," and indicated the oats would be moved to other buyers. Plaintiff then cancelled the contract as of the opening of the market Oct. 24, 1944, and in this arbitration case asked to be reimbursed the difference between the market of Sept. 25 and the opening market of October 24, as indicated by the Chicago May oats future.

This amounted to 2½¢ per bushel on 91,250 bus (1,460 tons) still owed to plaintiff at the time of cancellation. Plaintiff used the Chicago futures in computing his claim because the contract was based on a Chicago delivery price.

Defendant sought to establish that there is no particular standard for Canadian pulverized oats and that in fact it would be possible to use a Canadian white oat grade that would not equal the poorest type of American oats, so that the product shipped from Wisconsin should be considered applicable on the contract.

The Arbitration Committee said: Broker's confirmation should govern, and confirmation sent in by the defendant ignored.

Purchaser is correct in expecting to have a product applied on this purchase of "Canadian pulverized oats" or their equivalent. The cars shipped from St. Boniface showed a satisfactory quality, but the evidence of cars shipped from Wisconsin showed quite clearly that the quality was not equal to the Canadian product.

The rejection of three cars shipped from Wisconsin should not necessarily call for the cancellation of the balance of the contract. Other cars could have been shipped, and the contract completed if the defendant had shown the proper interest in meeting his contract.

The plaintiff had a right to expect that no future cars were to be shipped upon notice that defendant was going to cancel the balance of contracts on account of certain drafts not being paid. The plaintiff naturally was forced to protect himself. The only way he could do so and quickly was to demand settlement basis the Chicago May future. Any other case such as attempting to buy from others would probably have caused the defendant a much greater loss, as it would take considerable time to locate shippers who had a product which would prove of equal quality to the product purchased.

"THERE IS dire need for food in the industrial areas of Europe and relief must be continued if starvation is to be avoided. We should feed the needy directly. When UNRRA dies no other international agency should take its place, and in our relief operations abroad we must have the full co-operation of the other occupying powers."—Senator Wheery of Nebraska on his return Dec. 12 from three weeks in Europe.

Box Cars—Where Are They?

By ROBERT S. HENRY, assistant to the president Ass'n of American Railroads, before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

The subject assigned to me for discussion is a question—"Where are the boxcars, and what are they doing"? The answer is that the boxcars are working harder than ever before, carrying more loads per day and per week than were ever carried by boxcars before in our history—and still not able to meet the demand to the full.

This year of 1946 is the peak year of all time for the use of boxcars, and these autumn weeks are the peak weeks of that year. It could hardly be otherwise when the ten principal grain crops, for example, are estimated to yield $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more than in the preceding record year, and 30 per cent more than the ten-year average. And the grain movement is but one of the record demands being made for boxcar service. The need for boxcars to handle less-than-carload freight, for example, stands at 16 per cent above the record of last year.

To meet these demands, as far as they may be met, the boxcar fleet of the American railroads is handling 400,000 loaded cars a week—a figure which was not attained even in the years when there were a quarter of a million more boxcars in service than there are now.

But even tho more boxcar freight is being loaded and moved each week than ever before, the supply is short of the demand. Of the resulting shortages there is but one good thing to say—that they are well distributed over the country. The fact is that the railroads and shippers, working together, are doing more but there are fewer boxcars with which to do it. The wear and tear of the war has taken its toll, both in the number of boxcars available, and in their condition. This year, cars have gone out of service faster than new cars could be built to replace them, with the result that there are now 15,000 fewer boxcars than there were a year ago, with which to meet the soaring demands of commerce and agriculture.

But what you want, I know is boxcars, not explanations. Let's take a look, then, to see what the prospects are for car supply in the months ahead, and what is being done to meet your needs.

NEW CARS—First, there is the matter of increasing the supply of cars. At the beginning of this year the railroads had on order 17,219 boxcars. Deliveries from the builders, slowed up for reasons with which you are all somewhat familiar, totaled 15,293 during the first ten months of the year. During the same months the railroads placed additional orders for 28,250 boxcars, and there are now on order 29,176—or about 20 months' output of the car-builders at the rate of this year's deliveries. There is some hope that shortages of materials and parts may be sufficiently relieved to speed up this rate of delivery, but obviously there cannot be enough new cars delivered in the next few weeks, or even the next few months, to affect materially the present situation.

REPAIRS—What, then, about the repair of existing cars? The railroad car repair shops have been hampered by some of the same shortages which affected the car manufacturing shop. Nevertheless, the railroads have been able to hold the percentage of boxcars needing repair down to about 4 per cent, which is considerably lower than what we used to think was the practicable minimum of bad order boxcars.

Under the orders of the Car Service Division, Eastern railroads delivered to the principal grain carrying roads of the West an average of 273 empty boxcars per day in the month of October. In the current month of November this was stepped up nearly two and one-half times, to an average of 676 cars per day while outstanding Car Service Division orders have set up for the immediate future an average movement of 915 empties per day from the East

to the West. This flow of empties, of course, is in addition to the cars which come West loaded, and are unloaded in this section and made available for loading.

Conversely, the orders of the Car Service Division do not permit cars which are or can be made serviceable for loading in this section to move from West to East empty. Rough boxcars are being upgraded to cars suitable for merchandise; merchandise cars, to grain cars.

Railroads are improving their terminal performance, are pulling the rip tracks more frequently and more promptly, and are attempting in every way to tighten up their performance and do their part in getting the most out of the existing boxcar supply—although railroad men would be the first to admit that there is room for improvement in their performance.

THE SHIPPER and receiver of freight, and especially grain has his part to play in this task also. The alert and cooperative shipper is doing his utmost to afford prompt inspection and prompt disposition of cars, prompt unloading and prompt loading. The shippers who are alive to the situation are not going by the rule book always, in taking all the free time which the tariffs allow. They are doing their part in getting more and more work out of each car.

The result is that since the summer months an average of more than a day has been saved in the turnaround time of boxcars. Approximately one-half day has been saved in November, as compared with Oct. If it were at all possible to save another half day, the saving would go a long way toward meeting the present difficult situation.

Fire Hazard of Soybean Press Cake

By C. M. PARK, Chief Engineer, Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Improper handling of press cake from the presses has caused more fires in soybean plants of this type than all other causes combined. As the cake leaves the press, it is excessively dry, and its temperature is well above the boiling point of water at atmospheric pressure. The material is highly porous as a result of the expulsion of oil and the removal of water. As soon as the cake starts to cool, air enters this porous structure, and normal rate of oxidation of the material is accelerated. Oxidation raises the temperature which further accelerates the rate of oxidation, and ignition temperatures are likely to be reached in a relatively short time.

Small piles of press cake resulting from momentary breakdowns of conveying or elevating equipment have been found on fire in less than one-half hour. There have been several bad fires in bins and tanks where press cake was stored without proper tempering and cooling.

In view of the hazardous nature of the cake as it is discharged from the press, it is obvious that the only safe procedure is to cool the material and bring its moisture content up to normal with the least possible delay. It is particularly dangerous to arrange the process in such a manner that any quantity of hot untempered cake remain stationary for even a short time. In one case, a plant was shut down unexpectedly by an accident which ruptured part of the power wiring. Within a short time the accumulated stock in an elevator boot was found to be smoking hot. The elevator leg was used to elevate hot cake from the presses to the tempering conveyor. Only prompt action in removing the hot cake from the boot saved the plant from a bad fire loss.

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION—Half-way measures are of little value in protecting against spontaneous ignition in press cake. In one of the smaller plants, water was added at the press to bring the moisture content of the cake up to about 5 per cent and the cake was elevated to a concrete stave grinder bin. Additional water was sprayed on the cake as it was fed from the bin into the hammer mill, but the

hammer mill ran only about one-third of the time. Three fires in the cake bin were extinguished with a small hose stream within 60 days after the plant was put in operation. But within six months a fire in the bin got out of control and the plant was totally destroyed.

In another case, the moisture content of the cake was raised to 7 per cent by the addition of water at the presses, and the cake was then elevated pneumatically to a cooling reel. Two bad fires started from spontaneous ignition in the conveyor taking stock away from the cooling reel.

All of the evidence points to the necessity for getting the tempering water on the press cake just as quickly as possible after the cake leaves the press. Experience has shown that the moisture content must be raised to at least 10 per cent if danger of spontaneous ignition is to be eliminated.

It follows that the best place for the addition of tempering water is in the cake spout or conveyor at the press. It has been shown that absorption of water into the cake is faster and more uniform when the water is applied before the temperature of the cake has dropped below the normal boiling point of water.

Early attempts to add the full amount of tempering water at the press had some undesirable results. The vapor produced when the water came in contact with the hot cake had a tendency to condense in conveyors and elevator legs. This caused rapid rusting of metal casings. Also, the dust and smaller particles of cake would become saturated before the large pieces had time to absorb their share of the tempering water. The saturated fine material had a tendency to clog elevator cups and other equipment.

AERATION—To overcome these undesirable results from adding tempering water at the correct point, Mill Mutual engineers investigated the possibilities of aeration. It was found entirely practicable to circulate air through the cake-handling equipment in volumes sufficient to prevent condensation of vapors and to evaporate excess water from the fine material. It was found also that the air, if given sufficient velocity, could be used effectively to elevate the stock and deliver it to storage bins or hoppers, and the combined effect of aeration and evaporation could be utilized to cool the material.

Several types of pneumatic systems have been designed by our engineers. All of them are operating satisfactorily.

In one plant, tempered press cake is picked up at the discharge end of the cake conveyor at the presses, and is conveyed about 150 feet vertically and horizontally to a cyclone collector above the grinder bin. The cake drops into the bin at a temperature of about 95° and with a moisture content of about 11 per cent.

A SIMPLE ARRANGEMENT which has some definite operating advantages is being used successfully in several plants. Cake from the presses drops into a metal conveyor in which the full amount of tempering water is added. The conveyor discharges into a hammer mill, and the ground meal is blown into the inlet duct of the main aerating fan. The main air supply is brought in from out of doors. The mixture of air and tempered meal is blown to an elevated cyclone collector from which the meal is packed directly in bags. The meal is cool when it leaves the cyclone. Its moisture content is at the desired level for shipping.

A pneumatic handling system permits the addition of tempering water at the point where the hot dry cake leaves the press. In addition, it provides a simple and effective method for cooling the stock and delivering it to any desired location. To give satisfactory results, such a system must be designed to fit the conditions in the particular plant where it is to be used. And it must be designed by engineers who are familiar with pneumatic conveying problems as well as with the moisture absorption characteristics of air.

It can be said that the pneumatic systems designed by the engineers for the Mill Mutual Insurance Companies for a considerable num-

ber of soybean processing plants have performed their intended functions satisfactorily. They have, at the same time, eliminated one of the most serious fire hazards associated with the pressure method of soybean oil extraction.

Minneapolis Chamber Will Change Name

Formal announcement has been made that the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis will become the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, Jan. 1, 1947.

Harold H. Tearse, president, explained that this 65-year-old Northwest grain market had been persuaded to adopt a name more descriptive of its functions because of the national habit of calling civic organizations chambers of commerce. He said this had caused confusion which he hoped the Chamber's action would correct in part.

Mr. Tearse added that only the name would be changed. He said that in all other respects the exchange would operate as it has heretofore, subject to the same strict laws and rules which govern the business conduct of its members and which are designed to protect all buyers and sellers of grain as well as the public interest.

"We are proud of our organization," he said, "which has grown up with the Northwest and which has had an important part in its phenomenal development. It has served the farmer

and those who depend upon him by providing an every-day cash market for all of the grain this fertile empire is capable of producing.

"The quantity, variety and quality of the grains and seeds grown in the Northwest, plus convenient transportation and the presence here of hundreds of buyers who compete aggressively for all country shipments have combined to make this the largest cash grain market in the world.

"The exchange itself of course never buys or sells grain. It merely provides the facilities and services essential to the operation of a free, competitive market. Its officers and members are always appreciative of their great responsibility to those the market serves in moving the Northwest's grain into the channels of consumption over the world, efficiently and at low cost. The same service ideals will continue under the new name."

THE CONSUMERS' Co-operative Ass'n of Kansas City published financial statement showing net earnings for 1944-45 of \$1,665,298.82 after deduction of \$96,899.29 losses on cannery, lumber mill and pipeline operations. Refineries showed biggest profits—\$1,124,726. Net worth amounted to \$9,550,264.84. Total assets were listed as \$16,453,161.21. No payment of Federal income tax is shown, though a taxpaying corporation that made \$1,665,298 would be paying \$632,000 at the present rate of 38 per cent.

Less Flour and More Millfeed Produced

Flour mills ground much more wheat in September than in August, but they produced less flour. The reason for this was the lifting of the emergency control over the flour extraction rate by an amendment to War Food Order 144, effective Sept. 1.

Production of wheat flour by mills reporting regularly to the Bureau of the Census amounted to 23.7 million sacks in September, compared with 23.9 million in August, a decrease of 1 per cent. On the other hand, offal production increased by 27 per cent, from 356,000 short tons to 451,000 short tons. The monthly wheat grind totaled 54.2 million bus in September, compared with 51.4 millions in the preceding month, altho in September there were only 24 working days, 3 less than in August.—Bureau of the Census.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—W. H. Mattiza, Robstown farmer, has appealed the Lachs-Mattiza grain contract case to the court of civil appeals here after the district court judge had overruled his amended motion for a new trial. Judgment was entered following a jury trial last spring for Philipp Lachs, doing business as the South Texas Feed & Seed Co., for \$4,933.09. Lachs claimed that Mattiza failed to deliver grain in accordance with a contract.—H. N.



Home of the Old Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce now the New Minneapolis Grain Exchange

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Barnston, Neb.—Corn here is good.—Bahr Grain Co.

Manhattan, Kan.—Kansas Weather Bureau reported the longest growing season ever recorded, 246 days to Nov. 9 without killing frost.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas can expect literally to burst at the seams with wheat, come next harvest time, the Santa Fe railway said in its report on agricultural conditions, indicating another bumper yield, if nothing goes wrong with the present picture.—P. J. P.

Evansville, Ind.—Many of the farmers in the Tri-State area have not gathered their corn yet. Farmers report they are not having as much difficulty in obtaining farm labor as they did last year. The soybean yield this year is highly satisfactory to growers.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas farmers have a big acreage sown to winter wheat and prospects of a record crop because of fine growing conditions. Hubert Collins, federal agriculture statistician, says that subsoil moisture, perhaps the most important single factor in making a wheat crop, is greater in the state now than ever before.—P. J. P.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 5.—The area sown to fall wheat (Ontario only), in the autumn of 1946 is estimated at 693,000 acres, an increase of 106,000 acres or 18 per cent as compared with the area sown in 1945, viz., 587,000 acres. The condition at Oct. 31, was reported at 101 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre as compared with 81 per cent in 1945.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Baltic, S. D., Nov. 27.—Wheat and barley were of fair quality this year but acreage was very small. The oats crop was the poorest ever raised in our community on account of a heavy freeze the first part of May. Corn was the largest acreage, and also a very good yield, but so far less than half has been picked on account of very heavy moisture, so that it could not be cribbed.—E. J. Oyan, Mgr., Farmers Elevator Co.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 30.—Production of principal farm crops in Ontario in 1946 as compared to 1945, shown in parenthesis, in bushels were: Fall wheat, 16,274,000 (20,115,000); spring wheat, 836,000 (771,000); oats, 71,776,000 (53,879,000); barley, 10,753,000 (9,394,000); rye, 1,378,000 (1,249,000); buckwheat, 2,691,000 (3,025,000); flax, 1,699,000 (230,000); corn, shelled, 10,410,000 (10,215,000).—S. H. H. Symons, B. Comm., F. S. S., Monthly Crop Report, Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 7.—Winter wheat is coming along nicely and prospects thru this section are above average. November rains supplied ample moisture, the plants have a good root growth; all favorable for carrying the crop thru the winter in good condition. While revised estimates of probable European requirements indicate that they would be larger than originally estimated, there is some doubt as to our ability to actually clear the 400,000,000 bus. previously set as a goal of all grains for export.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 12.—The past week was highly favorable for husking corn and farmers husked more than 20 per cent of the state's crop in this period, said the weekly Nebraska bulletin. The percentage of the corn crop already harvested was 64 per cent. Reports indicate that much of the corn is now drying out nicely. Softer corn is being fed. Considerable shelling is reported in southeastern Nebraska. Condition of winter wheat and rye is highly favorable, although there is some complaint from too much moisture in southcentral Nebraska.

Hugoton, Kan.—When dry grounds and sunshine finally made it possible to begin the harvest, farmers moved as many as six to eight combines into a single field of milo maize, making short work of this grain harvest. Custom outfits were here in Stevens County for the fast cutting program which was long delayed by snow and rain. Yields of maize were fair to good with a top of 82 bus. an acre reported for one irrigated field north of Hugoton. The huge harvest is filling every barn, garage and

granary, and thousands of bushels are piled on the ground because of car shortage and the dip in prices. The estimated yield for Stevens County was a shade under 2,000,000 bus.—G. M. H.

Lafayette, Ind.—A record yield of 55 bus. an acre of Lincoln soybeans brought George M. Schell, 60, Madison County farmer, the title of Hoosier soybean champion for 1946. The best two acres of Mr. Schell's 10-acre field topped the best previous yield in the contest, which was 51.9 bus. an acre produced by Eugene Gwaltney, farmer of Delaware County in 1945. Lincoln soybeans is a new variety distributed in the state recently by Purdue University. The beans, planted in rows 40 in. apart in the proportion of one bushel an acre, were combined and contained when harvested 9.9 per cent moisture. The seed was planted with a corn planter and fertilized in the row with 200 lbs. of fertilizer an acre in addition to heavy application of manure following corn last year.—W. B. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 15.—The second official estimate of production of Canada's field crops, issued Nov. 14, indicated a reduction of nearly 22,000,000 bus. from the first estimate; 18,000,000 bus. of this decline are accounted for in Saskatchewan, while the estimate decreased Alberta's production by 5,000,000 and increased Manitoba's figure by 1,000,000. The reduction in the estimate is attributed chiefly to unsatisfactory harvesting and threshing conditions subsequent to the first estimate and to earlier underestimates of the extent of damage caused by the July frosts. Taking the new estimate into consideration, 1946 wheat production in the Prairie Provinces is now placed at 398,000,000 bus. with the all-Canada figure standing at

Government Crop Report

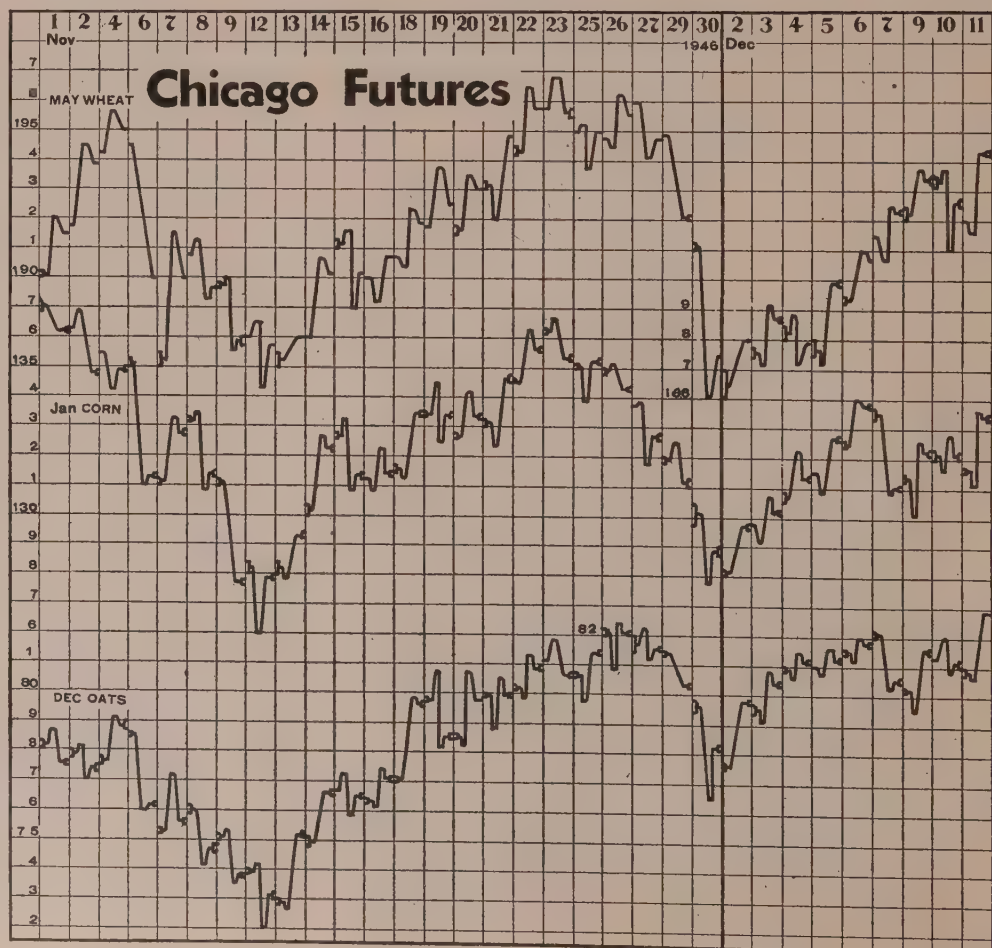
Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Crop Reporting Board makes the following estimates: Production in bushels for 1946, with 1945 production in parentheses, 000 omitted, corn, 3,287,927 (2,880,933); wheat, all, 1,155,715 (1,108,224); winter wheat, 873,893 (817,834); all spring wheat, 281,822 (290,390); durum, 35,866 (32,840); other spring, 245,986 (257,550); oats, 1,509,867 (1,535,676); barley, 263,350 (266,833); rye, 18,685 (23,853); flaxseed, 22,962 (34,557); grain sorghum, 106,737 (97,014); soybeans, 196,725 (192,076); and all hay, 100,860 (108,539 tons).

418,758,000 bus. At Nov. 1, the estimated amount available for export and carry-over was 263,800,000 bus.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Mar. 2.....	32,814	744	41,686	13,753	15,454
Mar. 9.....	29,191	744	41,787	14,215	15,365
Mar. 16.....	28,750	869	41,969	13,434	15,340
Mar. 23.....	28,531	867	42,975	13,443	15,320
Mar. 30.....	19,555	862	44,306	13,127	15,297
Apr. 6.....	19,751	872	45,291	12,891	15,291
Apr. 13.....	19,626	874	47,481	12,279	15,266
Apr. 20.....	19,596	876	47,301	12,166	15,230
Apr. 27.....	19,370	876	45,826	11,659	15,200
May 4.....	19,311	846	43,741	10,493	15,205
May 11.....	19,084	846	43,205	9,718	15,163
May 18.....	17,622	799	42,088	7,306	15,670
May 25.....	17,594	764	44,113	5,432	14,219
June 1.....	17,320	477	36,076	5,056	8,904
June 8.....	16,563	482	34,150	5,034	8,713
June 15.....	none	56	32,439	none	1,470
June 22.....	none	56	32,381	none	1,470
June 29.....	none	56	33,878	none	1,470
July 6.....	none	56	36,700	none	1,615
July 13.....	none	73	42,477	none	2,052
July 20.....	none	73	46,109	none	2,185
July 27.....	none	157	49,727	none	3,331
Aug. 3.....	none	117	51,333	none	3,715
Aug. 10.....	none	247	53,677	none	5,609
Aug. 17.....	none	330	55,138	none	6,887
Aug. 24.....	none	357	54,007	none	7,627
Aug. 31.....	none	367	51,537	none	8,896
Sept. 7.....	none	362	51,375	none	9,589
Sept. 14.....	none	382	48,253	none	10,593
Sept. 21.....	2,843	382	44,573	none	14,253
Sept. 28.....	3,281	357	41,242	none	19,424
Oct. 5.....	3,493	372	43,017	none	24,471
Oct. 11.....	3,572	372	42,485	none	28,663
Oct. 19.....	5,848	422	40,860	none	33,040
Oct. 26.....	8,091	407	42,628	none	35,776
Nov. 2.....	10,202	449	42,600	none	38,678
Nov. 9.....	13,016	452	44,560	none	40,357
Nov. 16.....	14,776	442	45,169	none	42,624
Nov. 23.....	15,837	428	45,704	none	47,663
Nov. 30.....	16,977	430	44,274	none	43,934
Dec. 7.....	19,895	395	45,249	none	45,960
Dec. 14.....	22,488	385	45,705	none	47,668



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 5.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Nov. 28, expressed in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 4,830,331; durum, 103,078; oats, 1,281,375; barley, 794,626; rye, 41,880; flaxseed, 28,576; since Aug. 1, 1946, as compared with the like period in 1945, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 210,602,025 (152,836,644); durum, 5,560,130 (2,752,685); oats, 47,359,653 (41,462,824); barley, 38,698,832 (49,062,219); rye, 4,172,901 (2,451,723); flaxseed, 4,713,313 (4,229,607).—Herbert Marshall, O.B.E., Dominion statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 30.—Corn picking is moving along under most adverse conditions. The car situation is getting tighter as we go along, therefore surplus corn has to be transported by truck. As this is not the normal way of handling grain, it complicates and slows up the whole procedure of harvesting and marketing. The indifference on the part of the railroads is difficult to understand. Most of the corn still in the fields is in the central and southern areas of the State and elevators are forced to turn away a large part of the corn offered, as trying to keep corn moving by truck is a tremendous job. As more farmers complete their harvest, the demand for cars will taper off. Disappearance of corn from the primary markets since the first of October has been 41,321,000 bus. compared with 38,952,000 bus a year ago. Oats disappearance has been 76,383,000 bus. so far this crop-year compared with 80,524,000 bus. a year ago.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 29.—Corn is probably 75 per cent in the cribs or has been delivered to elevators. It is still containing too much moisture, very little of it containing less than 20 per cent and still running as high as 24 to 25 per cent. Cars are scarce and some of the small elevators are hauling corn 50 miles to our drier. While we were not getting very many car loads of corn last year, we were buying quite a little in Iowa and Illinois; so far we have been getting our supply closer to home.—Goodrich Bros., Inc., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The last lake vessel of the winter grain storage fleet arrived in port Dec. 6; increasing to 22 the winter fleet, despite bumper crops of grain this year, the smallest recorded in Corn Exchange records dating back to 1922. The reason, a combination of unfavorable circumstances, one of which, the railroad grain car shortage, preventing a large scale movement of CCC owned export grain from country elevators to lake terminals. Consequently there is little if any export grain in the cargo holds.—G. E. T.

Big Spring, Tex.—The 1946 shipments of small grain from this area will be less than a seventh of the 1945 shipments when the Howard County crop produced 383 cars, local buyers predict. E. T. Tucker, major buyer, said that he expects to handle only 25 cars this year.—H. N.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Nov. 30, 1946, had completed 8,831 loans on 17,935,448 bus. of 1946 wheat in the amount of \$25,933,182.72. The average amount advanced was \$1.446 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 32,298 loans had been completed on 53,109,584 bus. Loans by States followed:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bus.)	Warehouse Stored (bus.)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	11	46,494		\$73,484.30
Colo.	199	438,972	210,624	954,773.45
Del.	24		21,796	37,589.33
Idaho	569	643,090	962,278	2,222,102.94
Ill.	3		1,089	1,664.08
Ind.	7	2,213	754	4,690.82
Iowa	2	627	316	1,461.18
Kan.	670	824,940	327,112	1,695,815.44
Md.	108		65,399	112,382.68
Mich.	51	6,501	20,652	42,671.73
Minn.	270	172,829	89,145	398,804.09
Mo.	23	964	16,085	26,820.59
Mont.	336	807,180	228,072	1,417,432.33
Neb.	984	1,491,344	437,844	2,832,516.26
N. J.	1		858	1,492.05
N. M.	11	18,435	20,500	56,436.36
N. D.	1,939	1,697,186	489,882	3,248,354.46
Ohio	115	9,284	63,433	116,603.88
Okl.	119	45,733	77,865	181,190.90
Ore.	371	303,458	1,187,173	2,096,136.78
Pa.	58	351	18,610	32,143.58
S. D.	1,768	2,356,699	214,178	3,778,086.90
Tex.	105	129,699	87,569	320,958.42
Utah	157	211,942	121,293	482,724.55
Va.	1		725	1,232.50
Wash.	836	946,421	2,867,321	5,393,814.90
TOTAL ...	8,831	10,423,204	7,512,244	\$25,933,182.72
Wyo.	93	268,842	11,671	401,798.22

Barnston, Neb., Nov. 29.—Lack of box cars is getting worse.—Bahr Grain Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Heavy lake shipments of grain featured the week ending Dec. 7, expedited by mild temperatures. Shippers rushed operations to the capacity of elevators in order to get stuff on vessels and on the way to eastern ports before lake lanes are closed for the winter. Dec. 7, marked the end of the 1946 grain shipping season when the steamer Coolidge cleared the harbor, bound east. Several Canadian steamers are scheduled to arrive from Fort William with screenings and general cargo Dec. 7. Lake shipments of grain for October totaled 17,270,000 bus., November, 22,492,000 and first week December 13,056,000, with further late shipments to be reported and deducted from stocks by elevators. Close of the lake season shows elevators with very light stocks to go into the winter with, and lots of empty bin space to care for arrivals until next spring.—F. G. C.

Flaxseed Goal for 1947

The government's goal for the 1947 U. S. A. flax crop is five million acres. The Department of Agriculture estimates that from this goal we should on average produce 42,500,000 bus.

Reports reaching the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. from the Texas and California areas are that there will be in California an increase of 20-25 per cent over last year's plantings which were 106,000 acres and in Texas an increase of 50-60 per cent over the 84,000 acres planted last season. "In regard to the Northwestern territory where the bulk of our flax is raised the reports are not so optimistic for an increase in acreage. The principal difficulty appears to be the present support price of \$4, which is \$3.25 under the present market price at Minneapolis.

"When the \$4.00 support price was announced, the government's flax goal was four million acres. It was generally felt in the Department that the \$4 support price would not be sufficient to secure the needed acreage. The increase to five million acres emphasizes still further the inadequacy of a \$4 support price.

"In planning their 1937 program, farmers in the flax-growing area will be guided by the support price rather than by the market price of flax at the time of planting."

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	1,263,994	228,229		
Chicago	18,308,000	10,546,000	7,091,000	3,883,000
Duluth	7,775	19,435	3,445	87,385
Ft. Wm.	74,661		18,086	1,607
Ft. Worth	259,500	63,000	45,000	12,000
Indian'olis	3,746,800	2,582,300	1,752,700	1,288,600
K. City	4,148,000	2,867,900	1,963,500	1,230,000
Milw'kee	1,491,240	682,840	118,590	47,790
Minn'olis	1,344,700	1,854,400	855,100	1,176,000
Omaha	3,242,582	3,081,363	2,506,600	3,294,000
Philadel.	480,004	235,247	384,558	116,403
Portland	91,121	39,905		
St. Jo'ph	1,119,360	1,068,320	637,120	561,440
Superior		15,823		
Wichita	3,400	3,400	8,500	3,400

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	109,327	30,175		
Chicago	374,000	781,000	86,000	352,000
Duluth		65,960		
Ft. Wm.	703,708	702,656	2,256,910	1,133,873
Ft. Worth		4,500		25,500
Hutchinson	1,500			
Indian'olis	23,400	3,000		21,600
K. City	22,500	64,500	18,000	60,000
Milw'kee	25,920	36,630	30,780	37,620
Minn'olis	482,800	814,400	360,400	440,000
Omaha	187,669	265,361	257,600	302,578
Philadel.	31,577	392,001	4,000	327,998
Portland	4,541	82	4,293	
St. Joseph	1,730	19,030	3,460	17,300
Superior		5,489		
Wichita				1,700

Soybean Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	95,937			
Chicago	2,860,000	6,252,000	805,000	967,000
Ft. Worth	1,200	25,200		
Indian'olis	3,200	1,704,000	308,800	848,000
K. City	1,365,100	1,846,200	481,100	606,900
Milw'kee		188,800		
Minn'olis	3,598,900	1,392,000		
Omaha	373,127	486,400	89,600	216,000
Philadel.	185,292		11,331	
St. Joseph	201,250	463,750	47,250	24,500
Wichita	29,600	108,000		

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	2,704,783	9,657,492	3,667,189	8,315,041
Chicago	997,000	1,810,000	1,049,000	1,874,000
Duluth	13,577,935	16,597,370	18,768,775	24,779,975
Ft. Wm.	26,398,430	29,968,899	29,843,169	50,368,948
Ft. Worth	879,200	1,093,400	1,594,600	1,285,200
Hutch'son	2,507,500	1,961,800		
Indian'olis	176,400	324,000	266,400	302,400
K. City	5,657,400	4,701,600	4,053,700	8,702,300
Milw'kee	228,800	1,140,800	10,990	1,468,980
Minn'olis	10,577,600	10,796,800	4,933,400	7,044,800
Omaha	1,851,300	1,638,700	2,166,400	3,444,800
Philadel.	2,587,652	4,488,128	3,412,848	3,865,289
Portland	799,464	2,046,494	808,008	1,355,173
St. Joseph	689,800	767,440	490,510	1,049,800
Superior	8,345,582	8,593,471	12,857,675	14,352,631
Wichita	1,539,000	1,371,600	1,454,500	2,115,000

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	773,577	627,308	1,866,444	691,271
Chicago	1,625,000	2,025,000	1,834,000	2,849,000
Duluth	783,835	3,440,530	2,759,690	2,490,425
Ft. Wm.	6,370,359	6,369,491	7,687,082	10,308,945
Ft. Worth	256,000	166,000	20,000	128,000
Indian'olis	267,500	380,004	277,500	432,500
K. City	838,000	768,000	560,000	798,000
Milw'kee	273,700	312,800	282,635	330,125
Minn'olis	4,625,000	7,111,200	5,290,000	4,984,800
Omaha	866,800	1,137,400	946,500	1,214,700
Philadel.	237,352	451,653	490,007	525,115
Portland	27,021	118,654		
St. Joseph	401,200	413,000	56,640	87,320
Superior	421,025	2,212,038	1,656,209	2,997,463
Wichita		4,000		12,000

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	4,401	31,639	49,284	
Chicago	1,124,000	1,311,000	260,000	774,000
Duluth	1,315,705	1,686,940	2,276,750	1,899,575
Ft. Wm.	1,729,191	9,045,015	4,908,969	8,867,690
Ft. Worth	3,200	48,000		6,400
Hutch'son		9,600		
Indian'olis		14,000		12,000
K. City	96,000	409,600	128,000	417,600
Milw'kee	3,215,550	2,683,200	824,470	1,374,120
Minn'olis	2,732,200	4,861,800	3,706,900	3,706,200
Omaha	114,000	530,000	162,000	406,200
Portland	168,962	154,208	77,628	
St. Joseph	34,200	125,400		72,200
Superior	1,024,544	1,044,869	2,055,360	1,194,959
Wichita			1,600	3,200

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Farmers Need Enlightenment

Grain & Feed Journals: I have just read with deep interest the address of R. C. Woodworth of Minneapolis before the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n at Des Moines, Iowa, published on page 389 of the *Journals* for Nov. 27. It was indeed a very enlightening address.

I am one of those fellows who believes in education rather than legislation. Mr. Woodworth brought out the fact that most people will be easily led to mistrust things they cannot understand. Why then would it be amiss for the exchanges to put on a publicity campaign or a public relations man to educate the farmer and the people as to the value of the grain exchanges to every one. I would venture to say a very small percentage of the farmers know how to use the exchanges. Perhaps they would like to sell their grain for future shipments and do not know how to go about it.

Most of the people I know—farmers included—think it is a place to gamble, speculate and depress prices, as Mr. Woodworth brought out.

Think this suggestion over. Enlightenment and education never hurt any good cause. If it is good, tell them about it. If it is not, you had better keep going as you are and let only the few who are members, or who come in contact with the members, know what it is all about. You would see a tremendous change by an enlightenment program.—Leo Potishman, Fort Worth, Tex.

GROWERS of flaxseed in the Northwest are asking that the government recompense them for the loss of \$3 per bushel by selling before the ceiling was removed.



R. E. Miller, Omaha, Neb., Again Pres. of Grain Exchange

Size of Motor for Leg?

Grain & Feed Journals: Our elevator leg elevates only about 1,000 bus. an hour. Would this reduction make it possible to use a 3-h.p. motor in elevating 62 feet, cups 6x10 spaced 9 inches apart?—Pecatonica Produce & Supply Co., Pecatonica, Ill.

Ans.: The speed of belt in feet per minute, the diameter of head pulley and revolutions per minute are not stated. A person on the spot ascertaining the required facts could figure the horsepower using the following formula, given for the Nu-Hy Buckets for grain:

Formula: $H.P. = \frac{W \times H}{33,000}$ (Add 10 to 20% depending on type of drive.)

W = Weight of material elevated per minute (divide bushels per hour by 60 and multiply by weight of material per bushel.)

H = Vertical distance of lift in feet.

Example: Figure horsepower for elevating 7,393 bus. per hour of wheat weighing 60 lbs. per bus.; height of elevator 75 feet.

$$\text{Answer: } W = \frac{7,393 \times 60}{60} \text{ or } 7,393.$$

$$H = 75 \text{ foot lift.}$$

$$H.P. = \frac{7,393 \times 75}{33,000} \text{ of } 16.8 \text{ plus } 10 \text{ to } 20\% \text{ (use } 20 \text{ h.p. motor).}$$

Crops Need Manganese

A steady supply of manganese to soils and plants can bring larger, more nutritious and better-tasting crops, Dr. J. F. Wischhusen of the Manganese Research and Development Foundation told the American Chemical Society's fall meeting.

Manganese is one of at least 19 elements which "are invariably essential to all forms of life," and "each form of life requires it specifically in relation to growth, health and reproduction," he said in a report to the Society's division of fertilizer chemistry.

The needs of each form of life—plants, animals, and man—for manganese vary and require separate studies, he added.

"Manganese is linked to the formation of enzymes, hormones, vitamins, chlorophyll and to carbon assimilation or photosynthesis. Contemporary work may show that this element is perhaps most important in the preservation and balancing of microbial life in soils.

"Herein may lie the factors that are responsible for disease resistance, better growth and reproduction of plants. Similar activities in the intestinal microflora of animals may furnish the key to the prevention of deficiency diseases."

Dr. Wischhusen said that "the overall benefits from a steady supply of manganese to soils and plants are the production of larger crops, more nutritious feeds and foods, better taste and keeping quality of fruits and roots, and better seed germination.

"The overall effect of a manganese deficiency is the production of substandard feeds and foods. No soil is fertile when lacking in available manganese. Plants make stunted growth and produce no seed when it is insufficiently present. Its total absence would cause complete crop failure as would be the case with the absence of any other essential element or factor."

OATS—Commercial stocks at 14,187,000 bus. are only one-third of what they were a year ago, while corn stocks at 14,759,000 bus. are double those of a year ago. Altho the oats crop was large, much was fed while corn was hard to get in July, August and September.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They help you to prove your claims and hasten your returns.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Fertilizing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$3.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplacating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Western Grove, Ark.—Fire destroyed the Jones Mercantile Co.'s grist mill Nov. 19. The loss was estimated at \$3,000 with no insurance. The mill ground corn for meal and feeds and was operated on a toll and also on a commercial basis.—P. J. P.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Feed-Rite Mills, Ltd., will rebuild its grain warehouse which burned last Aug. 30. The construction cost of the basement and first floor will be \$10,000.

St. Boniface, Man.—An elevator owned by the Red River Grain Co. and one owned by the Grande Prairie Grain Co. were destroyed by fire Dec. 8, the loss placed at \$500,000. The loss included 300,000 bus. of grain stored in the elevators.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Feed Administration, acting on behalf of the agricultural supplies board, will buy all grades of oats and barley offered in store at lakehead ports at ceiling prices for the remainder of the crop year. The action has been taken in order to safeguard a sufficient supply of oats and barley for the livestock industry. The undertaking does not apply to oats and barley grading damp and rejected.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian Trade Minister McKinnon announced completion of arrangements for payment to prairie farmers of an additional 10c a bushel on wheat delivered in 1945-46 crop year. Payment results from the new wheat price policy announced by government last July under which the initial payment on wheat was increased from \$1.25 to \$1.35 a bushel retroactive to the 1945-46 crop year. Mr. McKinnon said payment would be made out of the wheat board surplus on 1945-46 operations.

Calgary, Alta. — Alberta Pool Elevators earned a net surplus of \$767,210.57 for the year ended July 31, 1946, pool delegates meeting here in annual conclave recently were informed by R. D. Purdy, general manager. Earnings for the 1945-46 year showed a reduction with the results of 1944-45, while handlings of all grains showed a reduction of approximately 9,500,000 bus. from the preceding year due to the smaller crop in 1945 as compared with 1944. During the year approximately 18,200,000 bus. of wheat and 1,785,000 bus. of coarse grains were handled by Vancouver terminals operated by the Alberta Pool.

Ottawa, Ont.—The minimum price on No. 1 and No. 2 Canada grade soybeans was advanced from \$2.15 to \$2.40 bu., effective Nov. 4, 1946. Increases on other grades are also 25c bu. with the new prices ranging from \$2.12 to \$2.37 depending upon the moisture content. These prices apply to soybeans in bulk at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Lethbridge or Vancouver. Deliveries elsewhere are at the maximum prices less the normal cost of transporting soybeans in carload lots from such point to the nearest named city. An additional 10c a bushel is added to sales in new bags and 8c when beans are packed in used bags. Canada's 1946 soybean production, estimated at 1,063,000 bus. from 54,500 acres, is a record crop for Canada, exceeding the 1945 output by more than 200 bus.

ILLINOIS

Shawneetown, Ill.—Burglars entered the Otis Feed Store Nov. 24 and stole an amount of money.—P. J. P.

Rossville, Ill.—Geo. L. Merritt, 80, retired grain dealer who had lived here for 40 years, died Dec. 3.—P. J. P.

Lake Fork, Ill.—I have sold my elevator to Tabor Grain & Feed Co.—Clyde Febus, Lake Fork Farmers Elevator.

Rees (Franklin p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build an office building separate from its new elevator next spring.

Pekin, Ill.—The Pekin Feed Co. property here was sold at a master in chancery sale Nov. 22 to the Soldwedel Dairy for \$12,100.—P. J. P.

Assumption, Ill.—Leo Vilmure, manager of the Assumption Elvtr. Co., has purchased the Sarah Johnson property and will move his family there.

Cruger, Ill.—John Troyer has been appointed manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n's elevator and will take over his new duties Jan. 1. He succeeds Charles Kenney, who resigned.—P. J. P.

Lowder, Ill.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire Nov. 30. Leroy Wood, manager, placed the loss at \$75,000, including \$40,000 in corn and beans.—P. J. P.

Fairfield, Ill.—C. Elsworth Keith, 66, who had been in the seed and grain business here for many years and whose family had engaged in this business for three generations, died recently.—P. J. P.

Romeo, Ill.—The Lockport Du Page Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now using its new circular concrete grain storage bin, 25x64 ft., having a total capacity of 23,040 bus. grain. J. E. Reeser & Son were the contractors.

Arnold Station (Jacksonville p. o.), Ill.—Joe Schafer & Son have in use their two new circular concrete grain storage bins, 25x66 ft., with a capacity of 46,080 bus. of grain. J. E. Reeser & Son were the contractors.

Astoria, Ill.—Theodore Wagoner has sold his elevator to Bader & Co., giving that company two local elevators. The elevator formerly was known as the Roy Danner elevator and was bot by Mr. Wagoner several months ago.

Tuscola, Ill.—The vocational agriculture grain show of Coles, Cumberland, Clark, Douglas and Edgar Counties was held here Nov. 22. There were more than 100 grain exhibits and several hundred dollars in prizes were awarded.—P. J. P.

Dallas City, Ill.—The elevator property of the Pioneer Lumber Co., adjacent to the Santa Fe tracks, was sold recently to G. H. Spainhower of Blandinsville who will use it as a shipping outlet while the railroad thru Blandinsville is not operating.

Petersburg, Ill.—The grain elevator of the McNeil Grain Co. was destroyed by fire Nov. 30. Willard McNeil, an official of the company, estimated the damage to building at \$60,000, including \$20,000 in 15,000 bus. of corn, oats and commercial feed.—P. J. P.

Woodson, Ill.—The board of directors of the Woodson Farmers' Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting at the Presbyterian Church Nov. 26. A beef dinner was served and patronage dividends were distributed. J. O. Cain, pres. of the Illinois Grain Corp., was among the speakers.—P. J. P.

Ina, Ill.—Sidney O. Dunbar, 77, who had operated a feed store here for many years but had lived in Mt. Vernon recently, died at the home of a daughter.—P. J. P.

Sidell, Ill.—The elevators in Sidell were filled to overflowing with corn Nov. 24 and farmers who desired to deliver more were turned away because there was no place to put it. The lack of railroad cars was attributed as the cause of the overflow. Open top coal cars were used to move some of the corn.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois will hold its annual convention at the Pere Marquette Hotel Feb. 4 and 5. Pres. L. E. Riley has appointed a convention program com'te as follows: F. E. Barkley, Yorkville; J. P. Becker, Tremont; J. W. Ainsworth, Mason City; Harold Steele, Fisher. Hotel accommodations may be limited and Lawrence Farlow, sec'y, advises that reservations be made early.

Del Rey, Ill.—The Del Rey Farmers Grain Co.'s office was entered on the night of Nov. 26 and \$65 stolen from the large Mosler safe which the thieves hammered open. They did not attempt to open the strong box which the safe contained. Wm. F. Siemons, the manager, discovered the robbery when he opened for business the following morning. Checks and bonds were not taken. Entrance was gained by prying open the front door.

CHICAGO NOTES

Fearn Laboratories, Inc., successors to the Northwestern Yeast Co., has purchased a new plant at 9353 Belmont Ave., Franklin Park (Chicago suburb) and has transferred all production and office facilities to the new building. The 1-story plant has 45,000 sq. ft. and cost \$275,000. The firm is spending an additional \$100,000 in improvements. The old Northwest Yeast plant at 1750 North Ashland Ave. has been sold at auction and the Northwest Yeast, Inc., is being dissolved.

The controversy between grain elevators of Chicago and the city over license fees has been settled, the Bureau of Licenses dropping the suits against 15 elevators that had obtained a circuit court injunction against higher license fees. The State Supreme Court upheld the higher fees, but they have been cut. The elevators have paid a total of \$15,600 for 1944 and 1945 at the rates they had protested, and \$3,900 for 1946, which represents the lower rate set by the city council. The city council raised the license fee in 1944 from \$11 to \$300 for elevators of less than 1,000,000 bus. capacity and from \$200 to \$600 for those of larger capacity. Reason given for the raise was the high costs of fire protection. In 1946 the council lowered the rates to \$150 and \$300.

Harry C. Schaack, who has served as president of the Chicago Board of Trade for the past two and one-half years, was renominated Dec. 6 on the regular slate of candidates for officers of the Exchange. The annual election will be held on Monday, Jan. 13. Richard F. Uhlmann also was renominated to fill the position of 1st vice-pres., while G. Willard Hales was selected by the nominating com'te for the post of 2nd vice-pres. Renominated as directors to serve for terms of three years each were: Earle M. Combs, Jr., Sylvester J. Meyers, Frank A. Miller and Thos. E. Hosty, while the fifth post went to James E. Skidmore. The two vacancies on the nominating com'te slate went to Wallace Templeton and Edward A. Green. For the Appeals Com'te, the following nominations were announced: Clinton S. Beach, Chas. D.

Olsen, Eugene F. Havey, Edw. J. Kazmarek and Geo. B. Denniston. For the five vacancies on the Com'ite on Arbitration the following were selected: John E. Brennan, John E. Wall, Raymond A. Gerstenberg, Laurence H. Peitersen and Raymond C. Templeman.

INDIANA

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co., finding it had only 10 days, supply of coal on hand Nov. 22, supplemented the fuel pile with corn cobs. Nelson E. Kelley, manager, ordered the mill to be operated on a mixture of coal and cobs.

Princeton, Ind.—The corn and products show, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, was given Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6 and 7, and was largely attended. Farmers and grain men were liberal in sending in displays and prizes were awarded.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind.—Collections have slowed up a little. Farmers have hauled in their corn, not settling for it, will get their checks in January and likewise are letting their bills run a little longer than usual, to avoid income tax and they are paying income tax now.—P. E. Goodrich.

Boonville, Ind.—The Warrick County Agricultural show, which was discontinued during World War II and resumed this year, was Nov. 27 and 28 under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club. The general chairman of the show was Otto C. Koller, who for many years was manager of the Boonville Mills, Inc. There were many exhibits of grain and seeds and large attendance.—W. B. C.

Mishawaka, Ind.—A harvest of 128 bus. of corn an acre on a five-acre plot on his farm near here has won for August Monhaut the title of 1946 St. Joseph County corn growing champion. Monhaut also won a state-wide contest in which farmers attempt to grow the largest five-acre crop in a program sponsored by the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n corn growing contest.—P. J. P.

Enos (Morocco, R.F.D.), Ind.—The Enos Grain Co.'s elevator, owned and operated by Walter C. Atkinson, was destroyed by fire that followed a spontaneous combustion explosion in the top of the elevator that shattered the windows. The blaze was discovered about 2 o'clock in the morning by neighbors who summoned the Morocco fire department. An estimated 25,000 bus. of corn, 5,500 bus. of soybeans, one carload of buckwheat and 100 tons of feed in addition to roofing and other items burned. This was the third time fire destroyed elevators owned by Mr. Atkinson, the last time three years ago the coming January.

Portland, Ind.—Haynes Milling Co., Inc., organized in 1896, celebrated its golden anniversary Nov. 19. Distinguished as Portland's oldest as well as leading industry, the entire community joined in honoring the occasion, extending congratulations and eulogies to those who have brought the business thru the years to its successful position today. Edward Morris Haynes, founder of the company, died in May, 1944. Clarence E. Peters, for many years assistant to Mr. Haynes, succeeded the latter as president and general manager. The plant is modern in every detail in all of its various departments. A general grain and milling business has been carried on thruout the years and in 1945 the Haynes Soy Products, Inc., was established, the realization of a dream Mr. Haynes had envisioned in 1944, but was not destined to see carried to its fulfillment. Haynes Milling Co., Inc., has 16 buildings comprising a floor space of 49,000 sq. ft., and in addition the storage facilities of the Haynes Soy Products, Inc., are used, the latter having a floor space of 51,000 sq. ft. The present grain storage capacity is 35,000 bus. The company's buildings are located on its own land. It has its own track scales, ample truck loading and unloading facilities, platforms, hard-surfaced driveways, electric dump and facilities for unloading tank cars of molasses. Each department of the Haynes Milling Co. is segregated and a business unto itself.

New Richmond, Ind.—The elevator of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau was entered Nov. 24 and the robbers obtained \$165 in cash, officials of the elevator reported.—P. J. P.

Huntington, Ind.—Burglars broke into the Clarence Buzzard Feed Mill and the Henry De Haven Store the week-end of Nov. 25 and obtained \$200 in cash and a shotgun. The safe door was blown off.—P. J. P.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Shucks catching fire in the cob burner at the Walnut St. grain elevator owned by the Mt. Vernon Milling Co. on Dec. 6, entered the elevator thru the cob spout and were carried to the top of the structure, starting a fire that threatened to destroy the building. Quick and efficient work of firemen held the loss to damage at the top of the elevator. Water used in fighting the blaze entered the bins filled with shelled corn, necessitating closing the elevator to further deliveries for a few days.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Irvin Busse, formerly of Oakland, has joined the John Warren Feed Co. as a county service man.

Milton, Ia.—Kenneth Coward of Moline, Ill., has purchased the Perkins Produce & Feed Co. and is operating the business.

Spencer, Ia.—Rosenbaum Bros. has opened an office in the Chamber of Commerce building with H. K. Larsen as manager.

Clinton, Ia.—Bernie W. Freudenberg, formerly of Fort Wayne, Ind., has joined the feed and soy division of Pillsbury Mills, as special field sales promotion man for rabbit and dog feeds.

New London, Ia.—The motor on a corn cob conveyor at the Farmers Elevator recently became overheated, igniting cobs. Early discovery of the blaze prevented spread of the flames. The loss was small.

Manly, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a new scale at the local elevator, Mgr. Barker reported. As soon as building material is available a modern office will be erected at the south end of the feed room.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Johnson Bros.' new mill is making progress in its construction. Work was started more than a year ago but shortage of materials and labor have caused lengthy delays. The four-story brick structure with higher structure in the rear has the outer walls practically completed.

Bancroft, Ia.—Carl Steinecke has purchased the feed mill from J. C. Recker and has taken possession. He will continue to do all kinds of custom grinding and will handle feeds wholesale and retail. The mill will be remodeled and a manager will be placed in charge of the business, Mr. Steinecke continuing his work as manager of the blacksmith and welding department at Deitering's garage.

Iowa City, Ia.—The Iowa Valley Milling Co. will build a \$50,000 plant just south of here for drying alfalfa and making alfalfa meal. A 10-acre tract of land was purchased recently by the recently formed company. Harold R. Spencer of Iowa City will be manager of the plant. Company officers include Mr. Spencer, Donald L. Spencer and Robert N. Spencer, all of Iowa City, and Thos. Cox of Des Moines. It is hoped to have the plant in operation by next summer.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Consumers Co-operative Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo., will locate here its first manufacturing plant in a commercial fertilizer program, construction to get under way at once. This is the second manufacturing plant to be located in this city by the co-operative, an animal protein manufacturing plant now under construction. Howard A. Cowden, president and general manager of C.C.A., said the fertilizer plant will produce at a minimum rate of 20 tons of finished product per hour. Cost of the plant will be approximately \$200,000.—A. G. T.

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon Order 3SN. Single copy 80 cts.; three copies \$2.20, plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Order 89SWC. Single copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.95, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each shipment on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$3.15, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Indianola, Ia.—Harold Felton, of E. H. Felton & Co., died unexpectedly in the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Dec. 7. Mr. Felton, who was speaker of the House of Representatives and no doubt would have been re-elected, had just presided at a meeting of legislators in the hotel. Not only does word of his death shock personnel of the grain and feed industry of the nation, but to the state of Iowa it is a distinct blow.

State Center, Ia.—Goodman & Mead have completed construction of a two-story 20 x 22 ft. feed grinding and mixing building. Connected with the new structure is a 60 x 22 ft. storage building which has capacity for six carloads of finished product, cattle, hog and poultry feeds of their own formula. Both buildings were constructed of brick and cement and furnished with fireproof equipment. The milling building is equipped with all modern machinery and docks are arranged for both bulk and sack loadings. Plans are being drawn for a modern office to replace the one that was erected in the 1870s. Equipment for the office will include a new 50-ton scale with 10 x 45 ft. concrete deck.

KANSAS

Fairview, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co. recently completed an office building and installed a new Fairbanks-Morse Scale.—G. M. H.

Clifton, Kan.—The Clifton Grain Co. has installed a new leg, corn sheller and cob burner at its elevator, and remodeled the structure.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—The H. W. Skinner Grain Co. recently built a concrete warehouse and office building. A new automatic 50-ton scale was installed.

Salina, Kan.—Robt. Skjelver, who has been connected with the Red Cloud (Neb.) Grain Co. for several years, has been transferred to the company's local office.

Sharon Springs, Kan.—Victor Ochs of Russell, Kan., and associates will build a 100,000-bu. concrete and steel elevator here. They expect to have it completed by June. Ochs will serve as manager.—P. J. P.

LaHarpe, Kan.—George Andruss of the LaHarpe Farmers Union Ass'n, will be the new manager of the local Farmers Union Elevator, beginning Jan. 1. Clarence Morrison, the present manager, is moving back to his farm.—G. M. H.

Washington, Kan.—The new addition to the Kiger Grain Co.'s elevator has been completed and is handling deliveries of corn. The sheller is located in the pit with an overhead cleaner. Cobs go into an overhead cob house. The elevator is equipped to manufacture a complete line of poultry and livestock feeds.

Wichita, Kan.—Some 260 union employees of three Kansas Mills, at Wichita, Lawrence and Cherryvale, were idle Dec. 4 in disputes which David S. Jackman, milling official, asserted stemmed from local issues but were unsolved because of insistence by a union field representative that differences over the Lawrence contract be settled first.—P. J. P.

Clay Center, Kan.—H. H. Linton of Salina was appointed local manager of the Mid-Kansas Milling Co. and has assumed his duties. Mr. Linton has been in the sales department of the Shellabarger Mills at Salina. He replaces Will McKee, who resigned recently. Mrs. McKee has been temporary manager of the mill since Mr. McKee resigned.—G. M. H.

Holton, Kan.—Joe East of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator was honored for his achievements in Farm Sanitation program of the Ralston Purina Co. for the year 1946, at ceremonies held in St. Louis recently. Mr. East received recognition for his part in fighting the loss to agricultural production thru poultry and livestock mortality, which alone has been estimated at a half-billion dollars annually.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—M. L. Wilson, Director of Federal Extension from Washington, D. C., stated here recently, "There is a growing need for scientific services to agriculture." He further added, "We need better facilities for testing new varieties as well as cultural and fertility practices. We must get them out and in use by the public quicker." This means added station equipment and more manpower on staffs.—Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n.

Silver Lake, Kan.—The Jones Alfalfa Milling Co., St. Marys, Kan., will build a plant here. A three-acre tract was leased from J. E. Nadeau of St. Marys on which the plant will be built, according to Wayne Sawyer, manager. When dehydration begins next spring, the Jones interests will have five units in operation. One will be at the new site, two near St. Marys and two at Belvue. This is the record of expansion since Ed Jones built his first single-unit plant at St. Marys in March, 1944.—G. M. H.

Concordia, Kan.—The Farmers Mill & Elevator Co. recently built a 30 ft. high incinerator with 16 ft. diameter to burn corn cobs and husks at the elevator. All outlets of the new structure are screened to prevent a fire hazard and building walls are brick on outside, an air space and then a wall of fire brick. George McDonald, manager of the elevator, said "We spent over \$700 last year hauling cobs and shucks to the dump and burning them, and then we had shucks all over this end of town. I didn't blame folks for kicking. Seems a shame, tho, to burn cobs, which used to be considered a prime fuel, but we have to get rid of them."

Manhattan, Kan.—Discussions by grain men and millers at the wheat conference held at Kansas State College Dec. 2-4 were mainly about wheat varieties, storage problems and milling and baking qualities. Sixty men registered for the conference. Speakers were Max Milner, biochemist at the University of Minnesota; J. E. Elstner, Federal grain supervisor of Kansas City; R. H. Black, Grain Branch Production and Marketing Ass'n, USDA, and George Douglass, grain inspector of Kansas. Mr. Milner will join the milling industry staff at the college in January. Speakers from Kansas State included Prof. A. L. Clapp, Prof. L. P. Reitz, Dr. J. A. Shellenberger and Byron Miller of the department of milling industry; C. E. Skiver of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n and Prof. F. C. Fenton, department of agricultural engineering.—G. M. H.

Eureka, Kan.—Construction will start soon on an alfalfa dehydrating plant which is being established by A. E. Green, John Branson, and Jack Wallace. A. A. Wilson, who has established several similar plants over the state, will be manager.—G. M. H.

Grinnell, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Merc. Co. will build a 100,000-bu. concrete grain elevator, contract for which has been let to Chalmers & Borton. Work has been started. The elevator will consist of 15 bins 110 ft. high, with central driveway. Equipment will include a 5,000-bu. per hour leg using 12 x 6 Nu-Hy Cups spaced at 9-in. centers on a 14-in. leg belt. Power will be a 30-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor thru a 30-h.p. Ehrsam Head Drive. All incoming grain will be dumped by an Ehrsam 7.5-h.p. overhead lift and outgoing grain will be weighed thru a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. A 2-h.p. one-man manlift will be provided. All leg casings and spouting will be of 12, 14, and 16-ga. steel. The elevator will be built on a new location on the U.P. right of way. A new modernistic concrete office is to be built, in size 22 x 40 ft. with full basement. A 45 x 10-ft. 50-ton Fairbanks-Morse Scale will be installed.

Rush Center, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. has let contract to Chalmers & Borton for immediate construction of an 80,000-bu. concrete elevator to be located on the AT&SF R. R. trackage. The elevator will consist of four 14-ft. diameter tanks with 11 overhead and intersecting bins with a height of 110 ft., on top of which will be a cupola 16 x 32 x 24 ft. The elevator will have cross workroom with central driveway and full basement, so arranged that 90 per cent of the grain may be loaded into trucks while standing in the driveway without the use of machinery. The leg will have a capacity of 4,500 bus. per hour, and will be driven by a 25 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor thru a 25-h.p. Ehrsam Head Drive; 12 x 6 Nu-Hy Cups will be used, spaced at 10-in. centers on a 14-in. belt. A 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be used for shipping out. A 2-h.p. electric manlift and a 7.5-h.p. Ehrsam Truck Lift will be provided.

KENTUCKY

Shelbyville, Ky.—The Farmers Supply Co., feed and seed store, has been opened by Chas. Davis.



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MICHIGAN

Clare, Mich.—Lyman Marsh has been appointed manager of the Tooley Bean & Grain Co.

Dundee, Mich.—A slipping belt in the drier at the Karner Bros. Elevator started a fire in the drier recently that destroyed about 500 bus. of corn and caused damage estimated at \$2,000.

Bad Axe, Mich.—The Palms Elevator, which has been idle for the past several years, has been purchased by the Snover Grain Co. The elevator and buildings will be repaired and opened for business.

Gowen, Mich.—An overheated stove started a blaze at the grain elevator owned by Albert Petersen recently, but volunteer help with garden hose and water buckets succeeded in keeping the flames under control until arrival of the Greenville fire department, which quickly extinguished the fire. Damage was confined to one side of the elevator and the stored grain was unharmed.

MINNESOTA

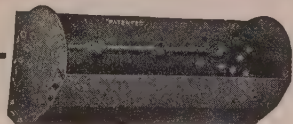
Duluth, Minn.—Geo. B. Hathaway, ass't sec'y of the Duluth Board of Trade, will succeed C. F. Macdonald as sec'y-treas., taking over his new duties Jan. 1 when Mr. Macdonald's resignation becomes effective.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—James W. Galvin, 63, retired Duluth grain man, was found dead near his home of self inflicted gun shot wounds. Last January Mr. Galvin received serious injuries in an auto accident in Kansas and had been in ill health since.

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GREATER CAPACITY

and will operate more efficiently
at less cost than other elevator
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Herman, Minn.—Wm. F. Kirkhorn, 61, died unexpectedly at his home Nov. 16 following a heart attack. Mr. Kirkhorn for the past 31 years had been engaged in the grain business here, first at the Farmers Elvtr. Co., later as manager and buyer for H. M. Veldy and continued in that capacity since the elevator was purchased recently by L. L. Johnson of Elbow Lake.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

C. K. Carroll has been appointed sales supervisor of the West Central district stores of General Mills' Farm Service division. Mr. Carroll, who has been with General Mills, Inc., since 1936, managed the farm service store in LaCrosse, Wis., before joining the navy in 1942.

The Metropolitan Building recently purchased by Pillsbury Mills, Inc., and to be used as permanent headquarters of the company, will be known in future as the Pillsbury Building. Directors of General Mills declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 10.—P. J. P.

Ten minority stockholders of the former St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. recently filed suit in Hennepin district court to have a \$200,000 commission for sale of the corporation declared illegal. The elevator was sold at an estimated net price of \$2,392,466.74 to Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n and the commission was to be paid to J. C. Wyman, former vice-pres. and general manager, who procured the buyer, according to the complaint, which charges that nine other stockholders and directors, named defendants, schemed to defraud the plaintiffs and other stockholders thru payment of the commission at the rate of \$20,000 annually. Answer of the defendants to be filed will deny all allegations of fraud.—P.J.P.

MISSOURI

Polo, Mo.—The Polo Elevator Co. has elected Vester Arnote as manager and has declared a dividend of 8 per cent for 1946.—P.J.P.

Conway, Mo.—The building of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n Produce & Feed Co. was destroyed by fire Dec. 6 with a loss of \$20,000. It was heavily stocked with feed.—P.J.P.

Grant City, Mo.—The stock and assets of the Farmers Produce & Shipping Co. have been sold to the Missouri Farmers Ass'n. Del Smith of St. Joseph will be the new manager.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Girls working for the various grain companies in St. Joseph have organized a social group referred to as the "Grain Girls." They gather at one of the homes once a month for supper.—P.J.P.

Louisiana, Mo.—Robbers knocked off the dial and knob of the safe in the office of the Louisiana Milling Co. Nov. 23 and \$300 in currency was taken. Many checks were left scattered over the mill office floor.—P.J.P.

Farmingham, Mo.—Ben Shidler, who was seriously injured in an accident at the Giessing Milling Co. plant recently, has been improving at the Ironton Hospital, and it will not be necessary to amputate his arm as was first reported.—P.J.P.

Bedison, (Conception Jct. p. o.) Mo.—A fire at the Henry Hanson mill Nov. 25 caused considerable damage to the engine that drives the hammer-mill and also some damage to the building. Hanson fought the fire by covering it with dirt until a truck from the Maryville, Mo., fire department arrived and put out the blaze.—P.J.P.

Joplin, Mo.—Chas. H. Featherstone, 73, retired feed mill and feed store owner, died recently following an illness of six months. Mr. Featherstone was a salesman for Kelso Feed & Seed Co. before failing health required his retirement. At one time he owned the Excello Feed Milling Co. with Dow Moore and was a partner in the Jaqueth-Featherstone Milling Co.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Ward-Steed Co., Chicago feed brokers, opened an office here Dec. 1, with J. A. Cooper in charge. Mr. Cooper joined the firm a year ago, after his release from the navy air corps.

The directors of the Board of Trade have granted a change of representation to Harold M. Adams, formerly a merchandiser for the J. P. Parks Co., and now he is serving the Mensendieck Grain Co.—P.J.P.

R. L. David, assistant to the president of the Uhlmann Grain Co., Chicago, was admitted to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from H. H. Hodgson, of the Hodgson Grain Co. Mr. David has had his headquarters in the Uhlmann Grain Co.'s local offices since Dec. 1.

Members of the Kansas City Feed Club and their guests totaling 140 persons, attended the November meeting of the club at Hotel Philips and heard Clarence R. Decker, president of the Kansas City University, speak on "A Conversation." The club will hold its annual Christmas dinner-dance on the evening of Dec. 18 at the Kansas City Club.

Paul Uhlmann, co-founder of the Uhlmann Grain Co. and president of the company since 1938, will resign from active duty as of Dec. 10, 1946. He will remain with the firm in an advisory capacity, however. Richard Uhlmann, who likewise has been with the firm since its inception, will succeed Mr. Uhlmann as president of the company. Erwin R. Jessen, Kansas City, and Jack N. Greenman of Fort Worth, become vice-presidents. Other officers remain unchanged. The Uhlmann Grain Co. maintains offices here and in Chicago, New York, Fort Worth and Enid. It operates 7,500,000 bus. of terminal storage capacity here.

MONTANA

Richland, Mont.—The farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has just installed a new dust proof, all steel distributor in the head of its elevator.

Great Falls, Mont.—Plans to merge the properties and businesses of the Montana Flour Mills Co. with the Continental Flour Mills Co. have been terminated without success. C. R. McClave, president of Montana Flour Mills Co., announced. The status of the company will continue as heretofore, he stated, and the office staff and management will remain unchanged.

NEBRASKA

Edison, Neb.—The B. C. Christopher Co. is installing a new 50-ton scale, at its elevator.

Gibbon, Neb.—The Gibbon Feed Mill recently installed a new corn drier of 5,000 bus. capacity per day.

Arnold, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator plans to reorganize on a 100 per cent co-operative basis.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator was closed for three days recently while the driveway to the elevator was being repaired.

Davey, Neb.—Neil J. Peterson, manager of the Co-op. Grain Co., was elected county councilor of the Lancaster County Co-op. Council.

South Sioux City, Neb.—Mail addressed to Henry Schroeder, mgr., J. J. Mullaney Elvtr. Co., has been returned by the post office marked "unknown."

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here at the Hotel Paxton on June 5 and 6, 1947, Chas. Deaver, president, announced.

Burwell, Neb.—The Burwell Grain & Feed Co. of which N. G. Sheffer is manager, has added a new service, that of spraying cattle this fall for grubs and next spring for flies.

Darr (Cozad p. o.), Neb.—Alfalfa meal in a box car being shipped by the local plant of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co., caught fire recently, and the Cozad fire department was called to extinguish the blaze.

Barnston, Neb.—We are adding new truck equipment to move crop.—Bahr Grain Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—Cassius M. Mulvane, 86, retired miller, who had operated the first mill near Raymond, Neb., died Dec. 2. He had lived in Lincoln for 30 years. He was born at New Comerstown, O.—G.M.H.

Howe, Neb.—Harry Hanson, for the past three years manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Elevator at Nebraska City water front, has been transferred to the management of the Company's local elevator.

Nehawka, Neb.—The door of the Farmers' Elevator was forced recently and thieves pounded the combination knob and handle from the safe but were unable to open it. The office was ransacked but nothing of value was taken.

Elgin, Neb.—The Elgin Feed Store is installing new seed cleaning equipment in its recently remodeled seed elevator. A 9 ft. cupola was built to allow installation of machinery, and a concrete pit recently was constructed for the elevator leg.

Omaha, Neb.—Two grain cyclone driers were damaged by fire Dec. 4 at the Farms Crop Processing Corp. plant at Fourth and Jones Sts. Firemen said the insolubles which caught fire had to be emptied before they could put out the fire. Two steel stacks collapsed.—P.J.P.

Benedict, Neb.—Virgil R. Barker, 18, of Loogootee, Ind., arrested recently at Winfield, Kan., confessed he participated in the robberies of the Rasmussen Grain & Supply Co.'s office here and the elevator at Waco last August. He confessed also to various other robberies in the state.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Inability to obtain needed materials has delayed opening of the new Nebraska City Alfalfa Dehydrating plant. The plant however shipped out a carload of chopped alfalfa recently. Six Monaghan brothers, Jerry, Leo, Chas., Tom, Frank and Ed, from Iowa and Geo. Griffin are operating the plant. Large scale production is not anticipated before next spring.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Bertrand Mill & Elvtr. Co. will install a new overhead drive, installing new Calumet Cups on the leg which will increase the handling capacity considerably. It also has a new 50-ton Fairbanks Scale to install as soon as the balance of the equipment arrives. Bertrand Mill & Elvtr. Co. is owned by B. C. Christopher & Co. of Kansas City, Mo. Don Mintun is manager.

Stanton, Neb.—The Smithberger Grain Co. has opened for business. A sidetrack has been laid past the storage grain elevator and the recently constructed mill. Louis Smithberger stated they are buying and selling grain at the newly equipped office. The interior of the elevator has been reconstructed and is being used for storage. A modern 50-ton scale with 45 ft. deck has been installed.

Crete, Neb.—When fire destroyed the 65-year-old brick building of the Crete Mills at the lower dam Nov. 18 at a loss estimated at \$60,000, one of the oldest landmarks in Crete was razed. The three-story structure had not been in operation for more than 15 years but was used primarily for storage. Cod liver oil meal, corn oil meal and linseed oil meal stored in the historic structure fed flames that a stiff southwest wind fanned to a ferocity firemen battled for hours to bring under control. A wood elevator six blocks distant was fired by flying embers, but the blaze was extinguished before damage was extensive. A wood structure used formerly as a mill office was saved. Evidence of arson was found and a \$500 reward has been offered for apprehension of guilty person or persons. Another fire later started in a warehouse approximately 100 yards northwest of the mill property. No embers were found in the vicinity of the warehouse and the blaze burned entirely from the inside, officials stated. Quantities of feed stored there were damaged by fire and water. The entire operation of the Crete Mills is now done at the modern plant at the northwest edge of the business district.

Seward, Neb.—The Engler Mill & Elevator in the west part of town was threatened by fire recently when fire started in the corn drier, located between the elevator and warehouse. Early discovery of the blaze resulted in its being extinguished with small damage resulting.

Osceola, Neb.—S. P. Johnson sold his grain elevator and business recently to Everette Smith, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Johnson has operated the grain elevator for the past 25 years. Mr. Smith has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. since last Jan. 1, following his discharge from the armed forces. The new concern will be managed by a corporation of which Mr. Smith will be sec'y and treasurer.

Pierce, Neb.—Fred McClenahan, owner of the Mac Grain Co., has purchased a tractor and semi trailer and is now hauling grain to Sioux City, Ia. and Omaha, Neb. in order to combat the car shortage. This equipment in addition to two smaller trucks and a corn sheller enables Mac to offer complete service from farm to terminal. Plans are under way for a new scale and office building as soon as materials are available. Mac bought the former Korth & Scheer elevator at Pierce Jan. 1, 1946 and reports that business has been very good. He was formerly with Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc. at Shelby, Ia.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has reported in its statement for the fiscal year ended on Aug. 31, net income of \$2,593,950. The result is equivalent to \$4.24 a share and compares with \$1,520,767, or \$2.49 a share, earned in the preceding fiscal year.

New York, N. Y.—A plan to liquidate the gratuity fund of the New York Produce Exchange, by pro-rating it among members according to membership classifications, has been submitted for approval. The fund amounts to several hundred thousand dollars.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Great Eastern grain elevator at the foot of Ganson St., operated by Cargill, Inc., and empty since last May, is being reopened. The 2,225,000 bu. grain storage house received its first grain cargo from the steamer Chas. L. Hutchinson Dec. 2. The elevator was repaired during the shut-down, and representative of Cargill, Inc., stated it will be filled to capacity with grain before lake navigation season ends.—G. E. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—William R. Morris, retired president of the Eastern Division of General Mills, was elected chairman of the board of managers of the Edward J. Meyer Memorial Hospital, two weeks after his appointment as a member of the board.—P. J. P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Cornelius H. Halsted, superintendent of the General Mills' Frontier Elevator, was elected president of the Buffalo chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at a meeting held here Nov. 25. Other officers include: First vice-pres., John A. Mack; 2nd v.-pres., Roy Zimmerman; sec'y, James O. Burns; treas., John Kitching; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Bowman.—G. E. T.

OHIO

Tiro, O.—John Neff of the Tiro Feed Supply Co., has installed a new feed mill and resumed feed grinding.

Hepburn, O.—Frank J. Laubis, 76, owner of the F. J. Laubis & Son's elevator, died recently in St. Rita's Hospital at Lima where he had been a patient for five weeks. He had been in failing health for several years.

Huron, O.—Pouring of the walls of the Eastern States Co-op. Milling Corp.'s new headhouse which will tower 91 feet above the 27 bins was expected to get underway about Dec. 2. The headhouse will be 40.6 x 37.6 ft.

Delphos, O.—Construction of the Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is being rushed to completion on a 24-hr. basis to escape bad weather. Pouring of concrete has been completed on the 90-ft. high structure. Many farmers of the community are assisting in the work to solve a labor shortage.

Sterling, O.—Oscar Bowers, manager of the Plank Elvtr. Co. in Wadsworth for 14 years, and his son, William, recently discharged from three years' service in the merchant marine, have purchased the Sterling Elvtr. & Builders Supply Co. elevator from Woodie Grossenbacher and are operating the business as partners.

Bowersville, O.—The New Era Grain Co., which has operated an elevator here on a co-operative basis since 1918, will be dissolved. Inability to obtain a manager to operate the business in recent years prompted the board of directors to decide upon such action. Land, elevator, equipment and merchandise will be sold at public auction.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questions will not be subject to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

No. 39 What are grain mites?

Minute whitish creatures (not true insects) usually less than 1/50 of an inch long. Undisturbed, ill-ventilated grain surfaces sometimes swarm with vast numbers in high moisture grain or where sharp temperature differences between surface and adjacent air cause moisture condensation—more typically in the North. Heavy infestations increase grain moisture, often causing sweating and disagreeable odor.

THE **Weevil-Cide** COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Venice, O.—Gallagher Bros.' flour mill is expected to resume operation next spring. The plant has been closed since 1945 because of manpower shortage. The mill previously had served the area for 122 years.

Circleville, O.—Mayor Ben H. Gordon was instructed by the city council Dec. 6 to notify the Pickaway Grain Co. that unless the blowing of dust, chaff, husks and corn cobs be halted at once the company officials would face charges of maintaining a nuisance and that the state fire marshal would be notified of the situation. The city officials claim the situation constitutes a serious fire hazard. The action by the council followed the receipt of a petition from 17 nearby property owners protesting the condition.—P. J. P.

Graytown, O.—The Ottawa County Co-op. Co. is building an \$80,000 elevator here, scheduled for completion about Feb. 1. Paul Meyer, general manager, stated the new structure will be 127 ft. high and have a 60,000-bu. storage capacity. Green & Sawyer have the contract for construction, which will be of concrete and steel, fireproof thruout. All equipment has been purchased for the new elevator and it is expected to have it in operation early next spring. The company also operates elevators at Trowbridge, Curtice, Rocky Ridge and Oak Harbor.

Toledo, O.—Incorporation of the Forrester Grain Co. as successor to G. R. Forrester & Co., has been announced by George R. Forrester, president. Principals in the new company are Mr. Forrester, his son George J. Forrester, sec'y-treas., and another son, Robert J. Forrester, wartime bomber pilot and more recently with Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. in that company's Toledo and Pittsburgh offices. The latter served 46 months in the Army Air Corps before joining Owens-Corning. He holds the post of

vice pres. in the new grain firm. Mr. Forrester is a veteran grain man with more than 40 years of experience and is widely known in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan grain circles. He has served in various Board of Trade posts, including two terms as president. George J. Forrester has been with his father in the grain business for 15 years and also is known widely.

Cleveland Heights, O.—Signal honor was conferred upon Frank C. Cain, president of the Bailey-Cain Co., grain brokers, and mayor of Cleveland Heights for more than 30 years, when a portrait of the distinguished civic leader was presented to the city in fitting ceremonies Dec. 2, by a com'te of Cleveland Heights residents at a meeting of the Heights Council. The vigorous, life-like portrait is the work of Eileen B. Ingalls of Cleveland, distinguished portrait artist. Modestly hesitant when approached for consent to allow the presentation, Mr. Cain was prevailed upon finally to go thru with the necessary sittings for the painting, which now hangs on the walls of the Council Chambers in the City Hall. Mr. Cain's career in public life covered a span of 36 years, first in the Council and afterward as mayor. Thru his untiring efforts the suburb became an outstanding residential district. When the village became a city in 1920, Mr. Cain headed the charter commission establishing the present manager-mayor-council form of government, and from that time forward the "Cain slate" became an unbeatable combination thru 18 municipal elections. Political contributions were not his only gift to his community. Thru his efforts the outdoor theatre, Cain Park, was realized, and every progressive civic movement had his unqualified support. Since his retirement from public office Mr. Cain is giving his time and attention to his duties as president of Bailey-Cain Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Belle Fourche, S. D.—Sherry Leslie and Nick Sturis have purchased the yards and warehouse of T. J. Broadhurst and are operating the business.

SOUTHEAST

Milton, Del.—Daniel Wagamon, 84, who assisted in organizing the Diamond State Roller Mills in 1900, died Nov. 23.—P. J. P.

Dover, Del.—The Swenson Milling Co. was granted a charter to operate and maintain mills. The company has a capital of \$70,000 and 60,000 shares of n.p.v.—P. J. P.

Elkton, Va.—A new manufacturing unit for the production of vitamin B-6 will be erected here by Merck & Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists of Rahway, N. J. The cost will be approximately \$1,500,000.

Johnston, S. C.—The Johnston Flour Mills, Inc., has been incorporated here to manufacture flour, feed and kindred grain products. The company is capitalized at \$12,000 and the officers are: Pres., C. B. Shields; v.-pres., C. F. Sexton; sec'y and treasurer, M. S. Willis.—P. J. P.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Swift & Co. will construct a pilot plant for the extraction of oil from cottonseed and other oil bearing seeds at their local oil mill.

Nashville, Tenn.—Vernon Southall Tupper, 66, who had been in the flour business for many years and was one of Nashville's leading citizens, died Dec. 1. He came to Nashville in 1904 and in 1908 organized the Nashville Roller Mills, of which he served as sec'y and general manager until 1939. He then became president of the company, a position he held at the time of his death.—P. J. P.

Memphis, Tenn.—The cottonseed meal and soybean meal futures markets of the Memphis Merchants Exchange open at 9 a.m., effective Dec. 2, by order of the board of directors of the Exchange. On week days calls will be as follows: Second call 10:45 a.m., third call 11:45 a.m., fourth call 12:45 p.m., close 1 p.m. On Saturdays the second and last call will be at 11:15 a.m. and the close at 11:30 a.m., all central standard time.

TEXAS

Smiley, Tex.—T. D. Manford Jr., R. Dean Moorehead, and Charles F. Herring have incorporated the Manford Hatchery & Feed Co., to do business here with \$20,000 authorized capital stock.—E. W. F.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n's new 1946 directory will contain the names of 504 members, the largest the association has ever had. G. E. Blewett, sec'y of the association, is justly proud of this showing.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—High protein feeds will be approximately 30 per cent of the new Corn Products Refining Co. plant's output when the plant goes into production. The new plant, on which construction is expected to begin soon after Jan. 1, will cost between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000. A new process whereby starches and dextrose are obtained from milo will be used at the new Corn Products Plant.—H. N.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Earl Ferguson, a partner with W. O. Brackett in the Brackett Grain Co., died Nov. 28 after a brief illness. Mr. Ferguson had been associated with the Brackett firm for many years and was a leading wheat merchant in Texas and widely known thruout the milling and grain industries of the southwest. A son, Ben W. Ferguson, was associated with his father in the Brackett Grain Co. A brother, Carl Ferguson, is with the C. M. Carter Grain Co., Fort Worth.

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WHEAT - CORN
OATS - BARLEY**

FIELD SEEDS

Specializing in Milo and Kafir

PHONE—WIRE—WRITE

TRANSIT
GRAIN COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

OKLAHOMA

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Peanut Co.'s plant is now in operation. Two carloads of first-grade peanuts are shipped out daily and there are 150 tons of second-grade peanuts in storage for the manufacture of peanut oil and cattle feed.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Garfield, Wash.—The Allen V. Smith, Inc.'s elevator was damaged by fire recently.

Vancouver, Wash.—The Finnegan Bros. Feed Store was among the three establishments robbed here Nov. 30, in which \$10,000 in cash, war bonds and goods were taken. Two safes were broken open.—P. J. P.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Lawrence L. Baier, district manager of the National Grain Yeast Corp., died Nov. 26.—P. J. P.

ELEVATOR MACHINERY



HOWELL HEAD DRIVES are direct-connected, geared. Roller bearing equipped.

WRITE FOR FOLDER.

New and improved Howell Elevator Machinery is rolling out of our plants in steady volume. But unsettled conditions which hamper expansion of production, coupled with heavy demand, prevents making immediate delivery of all equipment.

If you will need new equipment in the near future, we suggest that you order now to insure delivery in time for your requirements.

R. R. Howell Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Aledo, Tex.—Ray Smyth, Roger Prater and Dale Cropper have incorporated the Ray Smyth Grain Co., to operate a retail business here with \$30,000 authorized capital stock.—E. W. F.

Dallas, Tex.—Damage estimated in excess of \$100,000 was caused by fire Nov. 29 at the Burrus Feed Mills, Alamo and Olin Wellborn Sts. The burning warehouse of the feed company, main office of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Milling Corp., was piled high with bags of animal and poultry feeds, according to Grady Parkerson, assistant manager, while the basement of the one-story corrugated iron building contained raw grains, bags and supplies. The blaze was brought under control after flames had consumed approximately \$80,000 worth of grain and supplies, and damage to the building was estimated at another \$25,000.—H. N.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Producers Elevator Co.'s holdings here have been sold to two Fort Worth grain companies. The 700,000-bu. elevator was sold to Great West Grain, Inc., and will be used for public grain storage, Lewis Meekins, manager of the latter company said, as well as in connection with the export business in which Great West Grain, Inc., is engaged. The warehouse, offices and a 300,000-bu. storage elevator were purchased by Transit Grain Co., Leo Potishman, president of that company announced. Transit has had the office under lease and will continue operation there until new buildings now being planned are built. The company also plans a concentrates plant in the recently acquired Producers' holdings. The elevator formerly was owned by Transit Grain Co. before being purchased by Producers Elevator Co., a co-operative, with headquarters at Amarillo. Included in the deal also were 5,000 ft. of trackage and eight acres of land.

WISCONSIN

Watertown, Wis.—Globe Milling Co. is building a flour storage room.

Hillpoint, Wis.—Laurence Sumwalt of Richland Center has joined his brother, Leonard, in operating a feed mill here.

Neshkoro, Wis.—Ross Morris, 72, who for nearly 40 years was engaged in the flour and feed mill business here, died Nov. 6.

Sparta, Wis.—Frank Humphrey has sold the Farmers Mills to Donald Strait. The mill has been known as Humphrey's Mill.

New Richmond, Wis.—Fritz Higgins has resigned as director of sales of Doughboy Mills, Inc., and will organize a sales agency, Fritz Higgins & Associates, at Milwaukee.

Soldiers Grove, Wis.—Hoffland Bros. have completed construction of an annex to their feed mill. The 28 x 50 ft. structure is of cinder blocks and adjoins the mill on the north. It will be used for display and machinery work room.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Net income for the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., for the 12 months ended Oct. 31 was \$1,053,306 and net sales for the 12-month period were \$24,299,432, Kurtis R. Froedtert, pres. and chairman of the board, recently announced.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its 1947 convention June 2 and 3 at the Schroeder Hotel, Roland C. Tesch, Chilton, Wis., president of the organization has announced. The Central convention is considered the nation's largest meeting of the feed trades. Registrations at the 1946 sessions totaled nearly 1,100. An outstanding program of education and entertainment is being planned for the meeting and the association expects to break all records for convention attendance, Mr. Tesch said. Special attention will be paid to problems that have arisen since the termination of most government controls. Officers of the association in addition to Mr. Tesch are: Donald F. Crane, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; vice pres., Albert H. Lois, Bassett, Wis., sec'y; and David K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, exec. sec'y.

Washington News

THE GOVERNMENT'S wheat buying campaign has been completed, altho the purchased wheat has not all been shipped abroad.

MAXWELL L. McCULLOUGH has become acting administrator of the O.P.A. following the resignation of Mr. Porter.

PRICE SUPPORT for 20 farm commodities will have to run for at least two years after the war is officially declared ended, under the Steagall amendment guaranteeing 90 per cent of parity. Something is wrong with a support concept that causes a loss of \$80,000,000 to the treasury and 20,000,000 bus. of potatoes to the consumer.

A BILL to cut income taxes 20 per cent will be introduced in January by Rep. Harold Knutson of Minnesota, who is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Under consideration is the proposal to tax co-operatives and

other competitive business organizations now exempt from Federal income taxation under Section 101(12), Internal Revenue Code.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE of Kansas will be chairman of the House Agriculture Committee in January. He told the New York Journal of Commerce that he favored revision of the parity formula to include labor costs, and bring parity index up to date in order to establish a better relationship between parity prices of the various agricultural crops and between parity prices and present day cost of production.

WASHINGTON officials announce that during the first quarter of 1947 approval will be granted for exportation of 6,000,000 cwt. of flour: to Saudi Arabia, 80,000 cwt.; India, 480,000 cwt.; Belgium, 640,000 cwt.; Netherlands, 640,000 cwt.; Portugal, 96,000 cwt.; Switzerland, 480,000 cwt.; French Zone in Germany, 640,000 cwt.; United Kingdom Zone in Germany, 2,400,000 cwt.; Finland, 480,000 cwt.; Norway, 64,000 cwt.

SPOUTING that FITS!

DAY precision machinery—such as 10 foot shears, rolls, gang punches and other equipment — combined with DAY'S 65 years' experience, accurate layout and skilled workmanship assure dependable and economical fabrication of spouting, elevator leg casings, boots and heads.

DAY DUST CONTROL engineers are always at your service. Write us about your problems.

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3 PLANTS for SERVICE and SAVINGS to YOU

In MINNESOTA—Home Office and Plant
816 THIRD AVE. N. E., MINNEAPOLIS 13

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In CANADA—Fl. William, Ont., P. O. Box 70

Dust Control
SINCE 1881

Hydraulic Power Transmission Coupling

When water from a higher level descends under pressure to a lower level in response to gravitation and is made to impinge on the blades of a turbine waterwheel it causes the wheel to rotate and turn the shaft on which it is mounted.

This old and familiar principle will produce the same result if the fluid were a liquid or gas other than water, impinging on properly designed blades; and if the fluid was forced thru by a centrifugal or other pump driven by power instead of the force of gravity.

An example is the very large steam turbines driving the screws of ocean steamships, where the fluid is high pressure steam impinging on innumerable blades of the turbine.

In the Link-Belt Electrofluid Drive a general purpose alternating current induction electric motor has mounted on its shaft an impeller like a centrifugal pump that sets in motion a light mineral oil of steam turbine quality. When the motor drives the impeller, it causes oil to flow thru the runner buckets back to the impeller, thereby rotating the runner thru the medium of the oil.

The torque of the motor is transmitted from impeller to runner by the fluid in the coupling. There is no mechanical connection between the two elements of the fluid coupling.

In effect, the fluid coupling inserted between the motor and its load serves as an automatic clutch, with the fluid acting as a "cushion" between prime mover and driven machine.

Without need of any complicated starting control or special type of motor, the Link-Belt Electrofluid Drive has ideally solved the problem of inadequate torque and excessive high starting current peaks.

Regardless of the characteristics or inertia of driven machine or connected load, the motor of the Link-Belt Electrofluid Drive starts at no-load, because at zero speed the torque transmitting capacity of the fluid coupling is zero.

The motor accelerates quickly, developing torque in the fluid coupling in the ratio of the square of the speed, until sufficient torque up to the maximum running torque of the motor is developed to start the driven load.

ADVANTAGES SUMMARIZED—Should the driven machine become stalled, the Electrofluid Drive will pull to the maximum torque capacity of the motor, thereby drawing sufficient current to cause the thermal overload protective device to function within a few seconds.

The fluid traction coupling absorbs the energy of the motor rotor, protecting the driven machine from the shock of rotor's inertia under sudden stoppage.

The Electrofluid Drive delivers the maximum torque of which the motor is capable, to overcome a momentary demand which might otherwise shear a pin or stop the power source completely. This cushioning effect protects both the motor and the driven equipment.

Shock loads from the driven side are smoothed out and cannot reach the motor. Because the shock never strikes solid resistance, the gears, chains, belts or speed reducers in the driven mechanism are protected against severe strains and impact.

Torsional vibration is effectively cushioned by the fluid coupling, so that a smooth power flow is obtained.

Briefly, the reasons for using the Link-Belt Electrofluid Drive may be summarized as follows:

1. It has smooth, easy pick-up when starting.
2. It permits the use of a motor selected for the load normally developed.
3. It prevents damage to costly power-driven equipment and to the electric motor.
4. It eliminates shear pins. (Properly selected and applied, the Electrofluid Drive offers automatic and dependable overload protection.)
5. It is compact and easily installed.

6. It provides smooth, uniform transmission of power.

7. It allows driven equipment to be designed or selected on the basis of the maximum torque capacity of the Electrofluid Drive.

8. It reduces operating and maintenance costs to a minimum.

THE USES for the Link-Belt Electrofluid Drive are unlimited.

Drawbenches, heavily flywheeled machinery, conveyors, compressors, cooling tower fans, printing presses, paper mill machinery, ball mills, textile machines, rubber mills, are a few of the many uses.

It is made in units up to 20 h.p.

No State Tax on Interstate Sales

The Supreme Court of the United States on Dec. 16 reversed a decision by the Indiana Supreme Court that upheld a levy of the state gross income tax on a sale of stocks valued at \$65,214 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The decision against the application of the tax was by a vote of 6 to 3. Justices Douglas, Murphy and Black dissented.

Almira G. Freeman of Richmond, Ind., was the plaintiff. The majority held that the sale was in interstate commerce and therefore barred from state taxation.

EXPPELLER REPAIRS

New Stellite Barrel Bars
Worn parts hard-faced

Dependable Service

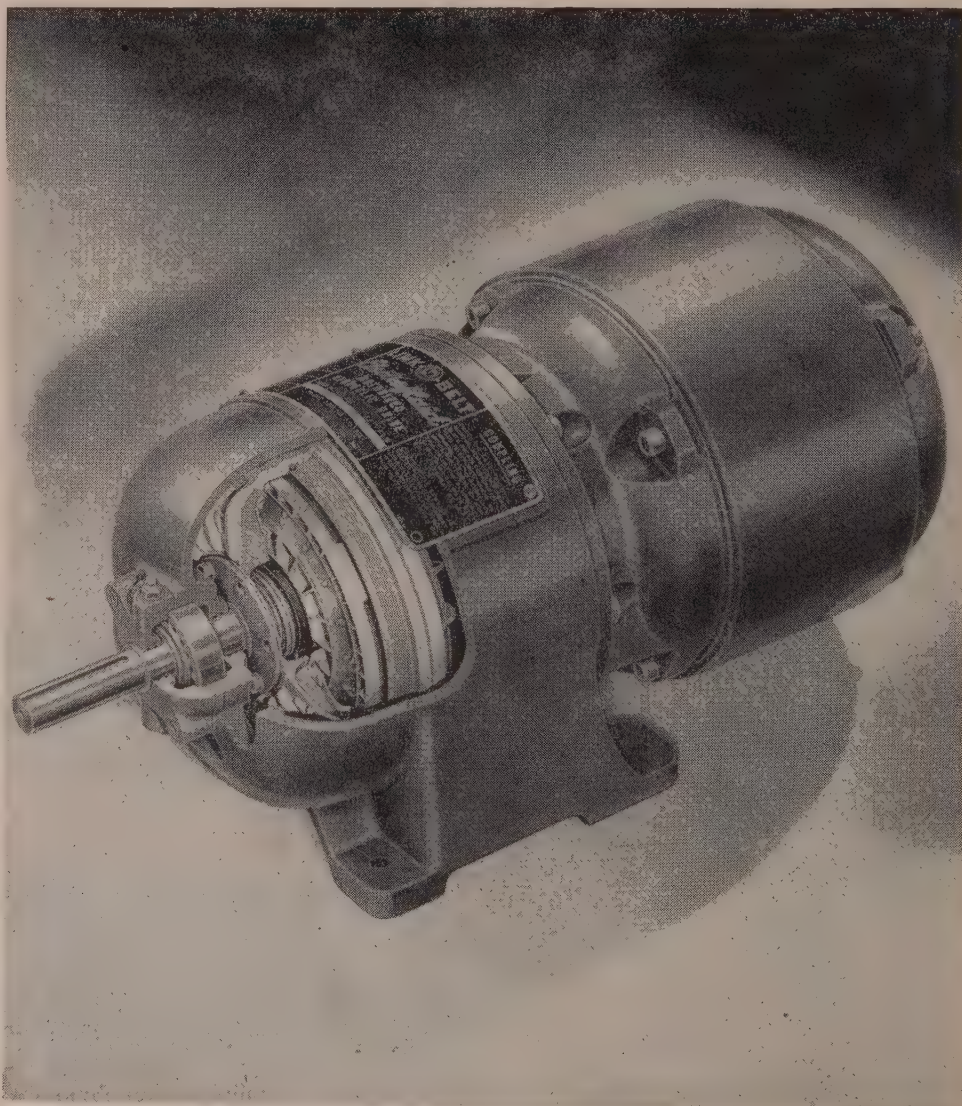
BOWMAN

WELDING & METAL WORKS

Decatur 7, Illinois



For
Dependable
Supplies



Impeller and Motor of Link-Belt Electrofluid Drive

National Research Council's Plans on Feed Composition Tables

R. V. Boucher of the department of agricultural and biological chemistry at Pennsylvania State College, speaking at the Cornell Nutrition Conference, said:

The National Research Council established the Committee on Feed Composition under its Agricultural Board. The primary objective of this committee is to prepare tables that will reflect as accurately as possible the nutritive value of products used in animal feeding.

There is a vast amount of information relating to feed composition scattered thru scientific publications. These data are being collected and evaluated. There is also much valuable unpublished information in the files of agricultural experiment stations, feed and ingredient manufacturers, state control laboratories and government laboratories. The committee is enlisting the co-operation of these agencies in order that all available data may be collected and evaluated.

In those instances where data are lacking or appear to be unsatisfactory, and when it is practical to do so, the committee will arrange for collection and analyses of suitable samples. Obviously there are definite limitations to the amount of this work that can be done, and practical importance must be the guide. We are now in the process of doing this for corn. The long used values of 9.3 to 9.8 per cent protein in corn, for example, no longer appear acceptable. This is doubtless due in part to the widespread use of hybrid corn which appears to vary more widely in its composition than the old standard varieties.

We have divided the United States into 10 geographical areas according to climatic and soil conditions, have listed the total corn production for each state, and have chosen the number and location of samples accordingly.

Extension agronomists and county agents are cooperating in the collection of these samples and are forwarding them to the Washington office of the committee. There the samples are to be divided and sent to collaborating laboratories for analysis.

In the course of the project it is hoped that a similar technique can be employed on other grains which lend themselves to this type of sampling.

The various materials used in feed have been classified, and forms have been printed listing the components for which values are being sought. These include moisture, protein, fat, fiber, nitrogen-free extract, ash, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, manganese, iron, copper, cobalt, sodium, chlorine, iodine, fluorine, magnesium, carotene, vitamin A, thiamine, niacin, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, folic acid, and calories. Amino acids and biotin will be considered also, as reliable values appear.

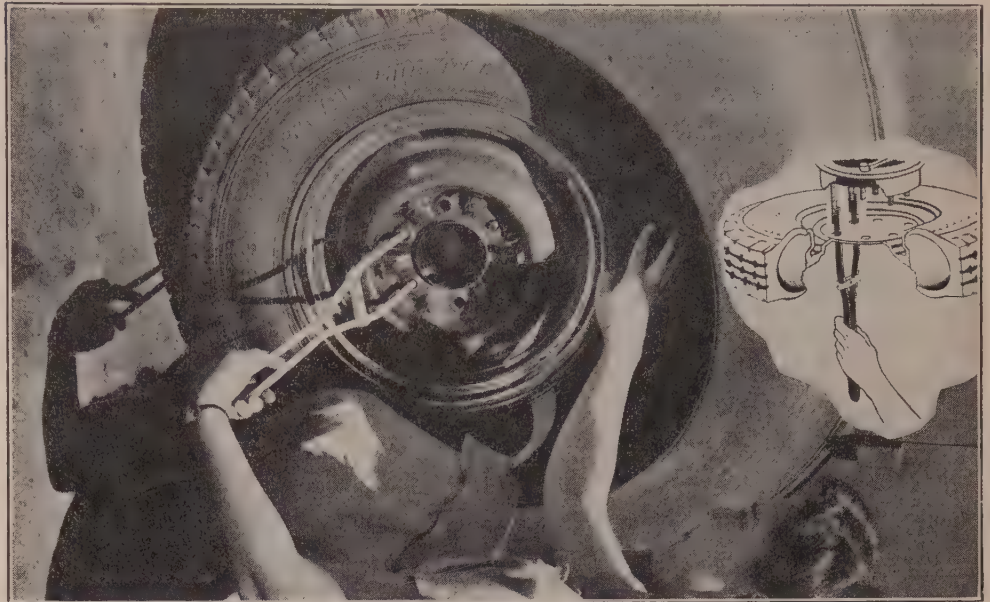
These forms, together with letters of explanation requesting information that may be available for use by the committee, are being sent to feed and ingredient manufacturers, agricultural experiment stations, and ingredient suppliers. The first data to be collected in this way are on the corn products used in feeds, such as corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal, corn germ oil meal, etc. Five sets of analyses, taken at random, will be requested on each one of the products.

As the data from all these sources are being collected, they are recorded on I.B.M. punch cards. This system of handling large masses of data will facilitate statistical analyses which are expected to yield additional information that may well prove almost as important as the original composition values. For example, it will be possible to determine variation within, as well as between, analytical methods. As a result, the best methods of analysis can be selected as standard for any given determination. Since varieties and processes are con-

stantly changing it is planned to revise the tables from time to time as information becomes available.

With the continued wholehearted co-operation of the feed industry and the state and fed-

eral agencies, we have every confidence that the finished tables will be as complete as possible and that they will serve important needs of all who are interested in the use of feeds for farm animals.



Applying Easy Lifter to Wheel of Automobile

Wheel Tool Simplifies Wheel Changes

Aggravating attempts to make those elusive lug bolts pass through their holes while lifting an automobile wheel and tire into position inspired the inventor of this handy tool.

This simple but effective tool has been developed for the car tool kit to leverlift the wheel into the proper position so that the lug bolts drop into place. The operation follows these three simple steps:

- 1—Insert both prongs through the two bottom holes of the wheel.
- 2—Place the grooved prong ends over the tips of the two bottom lugs on the brake drum.
- 3—Lift handle till wheel drops into place on the upper lug bolts.

Ends of the prongs are designed for use with either a lug or bolt-hole type drum. The tool

is equipped with a clamp for adjusting the space between the prongs so they can be made to slide freely through the holes of any automobile wheel.

This new tool bears the tradename of EASY-LIFT WHEEL LIFTER and is manufactured by the T.E.D. Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif. They are to be sold through automobile supply dealers.

ALTHO profit-minded business men have built the America of to-day to its present commanding industrial strength, Murray D. Lincoln, pres. of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, at its recent convention at Columbus, said "The American public today is at the mercy of a profit-minded business system which is determined to exact the greatest possible toll from the customer." The truth is that the American public is at the mercy of a destructive system of excessive taxation.

Douglas



YOUR BUSINESS AND TETRAFUME

We believe your business needs our "TETRAFUME" grain fumigant. We know you can use it to advantage. That's a broad statement! but the fact remains—most, if not all, up-to-date grain handlers find it necessary to fumigate stored grain from time to time; if they aren't troubled with weevil infestations, it's musty and ground odors, dull and off-color grain, heating conditions, or high moisture content. The only known fumigant that can successfully handle all of these problems is DOUGLAS TETRAFUME.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY COMPANY—first to produce a fumigant that would do more than just kill bugs—offers immediate and direct service from the main office and factory, Kansas City, Missouri, and from branch warehouses located at Indianapolis, Indiana, Portland, Oregon, Spokane, Washington, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

We will gladly explain how our products can be applied to your particular needs. Expert field representatives are prepared to meet you on your premises, wherever you are.

WRITE US TODAY.

"PIONEERS OF SAFE INSECTICIDES"

Douglas Chemical and Supply Company

1324-26 West 12th St. INCORPORATED 1916 Kansas City, Missouri

BRANCH WAREHOUSES: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; SPOKANE, WASHINGTON;
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PORTLAND, OREGON.

Field Seeds

GREEN BAY, WIS.—The Green Bay Seed Co. has purchased the building which it has occupied.

ENID, OKLA.—The Goodholm-Maund Seed Co. has been incorporated by E. H. Goodholm, R. A. Bigger and I. G. Maund.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—R. C. Roberts, who retired a year ago as pres. of the Lone Star Seed Co., died recently, aged 60 years.

LEWISTON, IDA.—H. W. Hulbert, formerly sales representative for the Mark Means Co., has engaged in the seed business on his own account.

NORFOLK, NEB.—A building used by the Carberry Seed Co. as a warehouse since 1935 has been remodeled to double its floor space for occupancy by Jan. 1.

GREELEY, COLO.—The Anderson Seed Co. has been incorporated by Geo. W. and Warren J. Anderson and Wm. C. Rhodes, to continue their operation of a store.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—The alfalfa seed production of Kansas this year is 333,000 bus. and is the largest on record, being 51 per cent greater than that of 1945.—P. J. P.

TEKAMAH, NEB.—Fire originating in the former office room of the Tekseed Hybrid Co. did minor damage and was extinguished before spreading to other parts of the building.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The Steckley Hybrid Corn Co. has been incorporated, showing a capitalization of \$100,000. The incorporators are E. G. Steckley, Grace T. Steckley, D. D. Wainscott, I. W. Heeler and W. J. Yates.—P. J. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alfalfa seed verified as to origin during the five months beginning July 1 amounted to 39,168,000 lbs., against 21,837,000 pounds during the like months of 1945, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

VERMILLION, S. D.—The seed handing plant, with the exception of a warehouse is being razed by the J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. preparatory to erecting a new plant, 24 x 32 ft., and 60 ft. high, with a warehouse 32 x 64 ft.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—A charter has been issued to the Iowa Health Co., Eastern Division, providing for 500 shares of common stock at \$100 a share. The purpose of the company will be to breed, grow, process and sell corn and other seeds.—P. J. P.

MADISON, WIS.—Bursting of a water-pipe is believed to have been the cause of a flood five feet deep in the basement of the L. L. Olds Seed Co. Nov. 25, damaging seed oats, barley and hybrid corn, fertilizer and insecticides valued at more than \$20,000.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n will meet Dec. 19 at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Ass'n banquet will be given at noon, and reservations for the banquet should be addressed to Pres. D. D. DeForest, 145 E. Water St., Galesburg, Ill.

CANTON, MO.—The salesmen of Pioneer seed corn in Northeast Missouri met at the Hotel Canton Grill at a luncheon Nov. 20. Russell Omahundro of Elsberry, supervisor of this territory, was the toastmaster, and he introduced Buster Conrad of Coon Rapids, Ia., fieldman, who was the principal speaker.—P. J. P.

LA GRANDE, Ore.—Seed growers of Union county have gone on record with resolutions that the Federal government continue the manufacture of ammonium sulphate in its aluminum plant at Salem which the Government has been threatening to curtail. The product is being used in great quantities here, as a fertilizer.—F. K. H.

COLUMBIA, MO.—The Standard Seed Co. staged a banquet and general meeting at the Daniel Boone Hotel Dec. 3 for dealers of

Boone and surrounding counties. The speakers were L. E. Finley of Clarinda, Ia., general manager of the Standard Seed Co., and C. B. Heriford of Columbia, state representative of the company.—P. J. P.

MUNCIE, ILL.—The Southern States Co-operative Seed Co., which last April purchased a hemp plant of the War Assets Division, has converted the factory and 10 acres into a seed handling plant to supply seed corn for planters in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The capacity will be increased to handle the yield from 2,500 acres.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The Arkansas State Plant Board has set up a seed laboratory division with the main laboratory at Fayetteville, and a seasonal laboratory for cottonseed germination at Little Rock. John E. Casey is supervisor. A seed certification division was set up, with the supervisor to be selected later.

DENTON, TEX.—A carload of Austin rust resistant wheat has been sent by the Denton County Pedigreed Grain Ass'n to Distributors, S. A., Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico. The shipment of Austin wheat to Mexico may mark the beginning of the planting of rust resistant wheat in that country and cut down production of rust spores to ride the winds northward into the great western wheat belt.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Former Gov. Homer Adkins and David Phelps of Malvern have purchased the Dan Webster Seed Store and will operate it at its present location. They plan to open a wholesale and retail business in North Little Rock about Jan. 15. Gov. Adkins was associated with the Darragh Company, feed manufacturers, several years after World War I. Phelps was associated with his brother in the feed and seed business at Malvern, Ark.—P. J. P.

WAUSAU, WIS.—The Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n will meet at the Hotel Wausau Dec. 18. Among the scheduled speakers are Wm. F. Sinn of Madison on Seed Supplies for 1947; Henry Lunz of the state seed laboratory on Seeds and Weeds; Wm. J. Peterson, sec'y of the State Chamber of Commerce, on Current Legislative Trends; N. P. Neale of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, on Hybrid Seed Corn; Geo. M. Briggs of the College, on Controlling Weeds with Chemicals, while Adolph Nelson, Eau Claire, will conduct an open forum.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1945, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Chicago	54,000	43,000	47,000	36,000
Duluth—				
Superior	1,937,745	2,566,410	1,395,715	2,417,265
Ft. William	1,294,314	1,370,571	988,632	1,351,896
Milwaukee		15,000		
Minneapolis	1,876,800	1,669,500	1,941,400	1,218,000
Philadelphia	7,934			
Portland	7,554	4,974		
Superior	1,299,488	1,837,277	1,473,857	2,204,127
SORGHUMS				
Fort Worth	1,625,400	2,312,800	499,800	396,200
Hutchinson	78,750	941,500		
Kansas City	441,090	2,551,500	316,750	1,590,750
Omaha	24,000	73,600	25,600	67,200
St. Joseph	12,460	65,860	10,680	80,100
Wichita	1,800	143,500		36,750
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,138,000	1,296,000	250,000	361,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	291,240	512,860	149,320	3,000
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	443,000	1,464,000	186,000	40,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	151,685	1,009,970	39,380	
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth		7,700		1,100

Southern Seed Control Officials Meet

The Ass'n of Seed Control Officials of the Southern States held its annual meeting Nov. 25 and 26 at Atlanta, Ga.

Leading speaker was L. N. Allen of the P. & M. A., administrator of the Federal Seed Act in the Southeast.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: W. H. Darst of North Carolina, pres.; A. D. Harris of Georgia, vice pres., and L. N. Allen of Montgomery, Ala., sec'y-treas.

Meeting of South Carolina Seedsmen

By P. J. P.

The South Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n met Dec. 2 and 3 in the Wade Hampton Hotel at Columbia, S. C.

The conference formally opened with an address of welcome by Mayor Frank C. Owens, followed by a response by Lawrence Mixson of Charleston.

Uniform state seed laws were discussed by J. Roy Jones, state commissioner of agriculture. The report disclosed that a national committee is currently planning a program of more uniform enforcement of standards and requirements to be put into effect in various states.

The day's speakers also included Dr. R. F. Poole, pres. of Clemson College; Don Hastings, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n.; R. H. Garrison, assistant plant breeder, state experiment station; Lane Wilson, sec'y Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n.; and Dr. George Wilds, pres. Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co.

During the afternoon W. H. Craven of Clemson College spoke on "Pasture Grasses and General Grazing." Hybrid corn was discussed by Dr. Alfred Manwiller, of the Pee Dee Experiment station, Florence; noxious weeds was the theme of an address by Dr. A. C. Summers, state chemist; and J. M. Eleazer, Clemson information specialist, discussed "Good Seed As Seen Along the Roadside."

After dinner speaker was Dr. D. W. Daniel of the department of English at Clemson.

Texas Seedsmen Enjoy Their Meeting

Different is the word that describes the meeting Nov. 18 and 19 of the Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n at Corpus Christi, Tex.

The fun started right at breakfast when the visitors sat down to the Kick-Off Breakfast in the White Plaza Hotel at 8 o'clock a. m., the business session starting immediately thereafter, with over 200 present.

Mayor Robert Wilson welcomed the seedsmen, A. J. Biggio responding.

M. D. Mosteller of Austin presented his report as president.

Grady Clark, Jr., of Corpus Christi, read his sec'y report.

W. P. Martin of Lubbock spoke on "The History and Future of Martin's Combine Milo."

At luncheon the seedsmen divided into two groups, the Retailers Forum and the Wholesalers Forum.

R. V. Miller, chief of the Texas Field Certification Division; Bascom Giles, state land commissioner; and R. E. Jackson, of the Texas State College for Women, were the speakers of the afternoon.

The president's dinner dance was held Sunday evening in the Robert Driscoll Hotel.

A large party of seedsmen went on a bus and automobile trip thru the Rio Grande valley on the second day.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: pres., L. W. Derby; vice pres., G. C. Clark, Jr., and executive sec'y-treas., John H. Meredith.

Success Crowns a Southern Feed Store

By RADFORD K. NELSON

On a busy side street leading away from the French Market in historic New Orleans you will find the Southern Seed & Feed Store. Here the dry, clean smell of feed blends with the good odors of Creole cooking and tangy coffee.

Along with a complete line of seeds, Verne H. Schultz, the manager, is successfully selling all kinds of feeds, and doing a good job of merchandising besides. He took time out recently to tell how he has combined the sale of feed and seed for the past 13 years.

"Many of our customers grow garden produce which they sell here at the French Market," Mr. Schultz explained. "They have chickens and livestock on their places, and we just naturally found it to our advantage to put in a line of feed to sell to them when they shopped for seed and fertilizer. We added a feed line soon after we opened the store, and the volume of feed sold has increased steadily every year since."

Mr. Schultz got up from his desk at the front of the store and strolled to the seed counter.

"We handle a complete line of Red Chain straight and mixed feeds," he declared. "That's the brand manufactured by Universal Mills at Fort Worth, Tex. Their facilities for mixing feed preclude any need we might have for custom grinding."

"About eight out of ten of our customers are truck gardeners who bring their produce in for sale, stock up on feed, fertilizer and seed, and they are satisfied with the prepared mixes which we handle."

The store, incidentally, has two entrances, the depth running through a narrow block and opening on the next street, providing customers with more than adequate loading and parking facilities. Half of the store depth is taken up with a neat counter on which are seed scales and small packaged goods, attractively displayed. Behind this counter are varnished drawers stocked with bulk lots of seeds. Opposite this counter are bags of feed ranging up to 100 pound sizes. The front corner of the store is office and desk space. In the rear toward the other entrance are more stacks of feed and seed. Insecticide sprays and miscellaneous farm tools complete the inventory.

Feed volume of the Southern Seed & Feed Store averages about 400 100-lb bags every month. Most of the customers like to come in and pick up their order, loading it into their own trucks at the door.

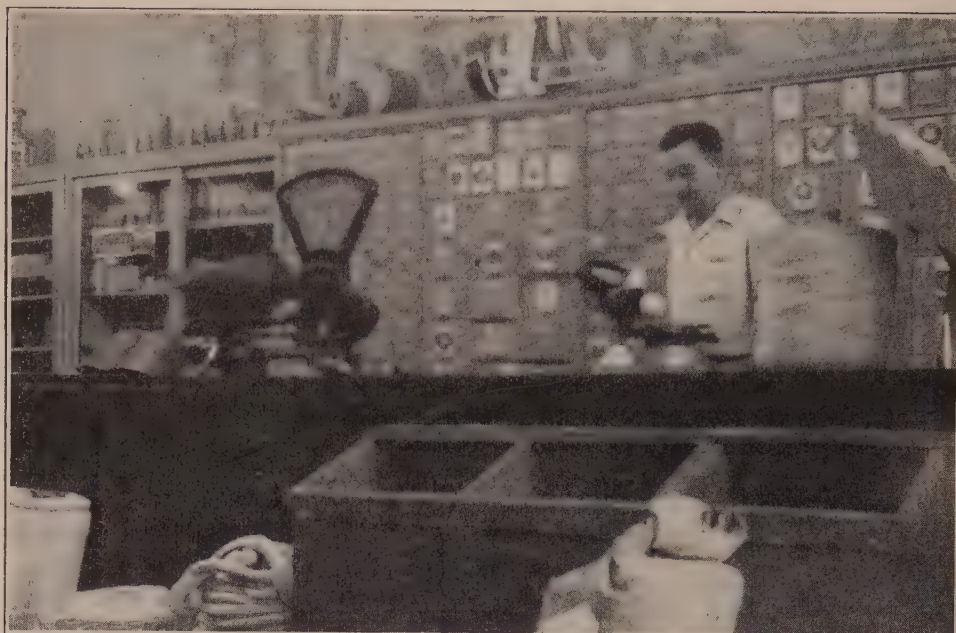
"Sometimes I think maybe it is too easy for our customers to load their purchases at the entrance," remarked Mr. Schultz, in relating this phase of his business.

Mr. Schultz and Mr. Harries know their feed, and are able to talk to their customers intelligently about feeding problems. This builds customer confidence, and a satisfied buyer means regular patronage and future sales.

"This feed doesn't have any oats in it," commented a customer.

"No," Mr. Schultz explained, "They don't put oats in that feed any more unless it's clipped. You know, oats in chicken feed tends to cause an inflammation of the chicken's craw, and thousands of chickens die every year from incorrect feed diet."

"We had a peculiar feed situation here during the war," Mr. Schultz declared later. "Sales to farmers fell off. They just didn't buy as much. However, feed sales to our city customers increased, counterbalancing our lower revenue from the farm trade. Meat became increasingly scarce, and these city folks found it to their advantage to raise a little poultry in their backyards. Therefore we went right on selling feed. Now our rural business has



B. L. Harries, assistant manager, Southern Seed & Feed Store, New Orleans, weighing out an order.

picked up again and many of the city customers are continuing to buy. So we are selling feed right and left."

The Southern Seed & Feed Store does some credit business, but only to established customers whose credit standing is known through their purchases of seed.

"We have no delinquent accounts," Mr. Schulz said, "and we are satisfied with this phase of our business. We extend credit to certain persons of whom we have a personal knowledge and can vouch for their integrity and ability to pay a bill."

"Our sales on Vigoro, a fertilizer made by Swift & Company, is a good example of the way an item has been profitable to us. The sales policy of the company has been to stress Vigoro as a fertilizer to use on flowers and small garden plots. We put in a stock and sold it to our trade as a straight commercial fertilizer, however, and found it really did the job and the amount we were selling every month increases regularly."

Educational Meeting of Hybrid Corn Seedsmen

The Hybrid Corn Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n held an educational meeting, the first of its kind, at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, with nearly 400 present.

Presiding was W. L. Burlison, head of the department of agronomy of the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Dr. J. R. Holbert, general manager of Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill., called the meeting to order.

Papers were read by seven speakers, and they will be published later. Their topics were: Effect of Fertilizers and Soil Fertility on Corn Quality, A. L. Lang, Assoc. Chief, Soil Experiment Fields, University of Illinois. Effect of Climate on Corn Quality, Including Temperatures, Moisture, Etc., M. T. Jenkins, Prin. Agronomist in Charge of Corn Investigations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md. Corn Quality from the Standpoint of the Farmer, Walter Meers, farmer and stockman, Bloomington, Ill. Corn Quality from the Standpoint

of the Feed Mixer, J. E. Hunter, Director of Research, Allied Mills, Inc., Peoria, Ill. Corn Quality from the Standpoint of the Wet Miller, R. C. Wagner, Manager of Operations, Clinton Industries, Inc., Clinton, Ia. Corn Quality from the Standpoint of the Dry Miller, C. R. Martin, manager the Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Influence of Storage Conditions on Corn Quality, W. V. Hukill, Senior Agri. Engineer, U. S. Dept. of Agri., Ames, Ia.

Professor Lang threw on a screen beautifully colored photographs of stalks of corn grown under varying conditions of seed treatment and genetics.

The seedsmen adjourned the morning session for luncheon in another room where the meeting was continued, Stanley Folsom of Minneapolis, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, making a few congratulatory remarks.

It was brought out in the meeting that over a long period of years there has been a gradual decrease in the protein content of hybrid corn, to the disadvantage of feed manufacturers.



37 years experience producing high yielding seed corn Processed in the largest seed corn plant in the world, with the best equipment we can buy.

Kelly's High Yielding Hybrid Seed Corn \$4.00 to \$9.00 bushel. Write for new catalogue. Special jobber's offer to large buyers.

KELLY SEED CO.

Peoria, Ill.

San Jose, Ill.

**WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
FIELD SEEDS**

GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON

Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.
ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,
Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Grain Carriers

GALVESTON, TEX.—An embargo was slapped on Galveston Dec. 4, making permits necessary on all shipments destined to Galveston.

BOX CARS on order Nov. 1 totaled 21,926, for Class I railroads. During the first 10 months of this year 13,010 plain box cars were installed.

CHICAGO, ILL.—This market early in December sold several ship loads of corn for shipment by lake and several barge loads of corn for shipment by river to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After the coal strike was called off the Interstate Commerce Commission canceled Service Order No. 649, that imposed a general embargo on domestic shipments.

CHATSWORTH, ILL.—Unable to ship over the strike-bound T., P. & W. the elevator here for the first time in a year trucked a carload of corn to the Illinois Central and loaded with a portable elevator.

PEORIA, ILL.—Complying with an order issued by the federal court Dec. 6 Geo. P. McNear, pres. of the T., P. & W. R. R., has resumed operation of his railroad. The court prohibited the strikers from interfering with the road.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Service Order No. 647 of the Interstate Commerce Commission placed the use of box cars in the Pacific Northwest under a permit system, giving priority to grain and preference to grain owned by the C.C.C.

FT. WILLIAM, MONT.—The movement of all grains by water from the Canadian Lakehead so far during the current season is the lowest recorded for the period since 1942 and is about 236.9 million bushels below the all-time record set a year ago. Wheat movement down the Lakes this year to date is at the lowest ebb since 1937.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ended Nov. 30 totaled 46,848 cars, a decrease of 3,862 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 11,962 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading

for the week of Nov. 30 totaled 31,303 cars, a decrease of 1,953 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 9,650 cars below the corresponding week in 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Illinois railroad companies have petitioned the Illinois Commerce Commission for exactly the same intrastate increase in freight rates as granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A hearing will be held at the Chicago offices of the Commission Dec. 23.

General Increase in Rates on Grain

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a general increase of 15 percent in all interstate rates on grain and grain products, and other agricultural commodities, including vegetable oil cakes and meals. This increase of 15 per cent will be applied to basic rates in effect on June 30, 1946, or which may have become effective since that date, and will be in lieu of and cancel the increases which became effective July 1, 1946. When rates are made on combination of separately established factors, each factor will be increased separately. The double increase in Central and Eastern Territories will be eliminated and a single measure of increase is to be applied throughout the country.

Basic switching charges, whether or not absorbed by line-haul carriers may be increased 25 percent. When switching charges, prior to July 1, 1946, were absorbed by line-haul carriers, the amount absorbed should be increased in the same proportion as the switching charge. Where switching absorptions are subject to minimum revenue, such minimum revenue may be increased by like amount as the charge for switching.

Basic rates and charges for accessorial and terminal services, such as storage, handling, loading, unloading, reconsignment, diversion, fabrication, other transits, weights, etc., are increased 25 percent. No increase is authorized in Demurrage Charges, nor in charges for handling, loading export, import, coastwise or intercoastal traffic, which do not affect the measure of the line-haul rate and are not in addition to the line-haul rate.

Carriers are authorized to make the increased interstate rates effective in the period Jan. 1,

1947, to Feb. 28, 1947, upon not less than five days' notice.

No information is available as to increases on interstate traffic.—I. M. Herndon, Manager Transportation Department, Chicago Board of Trade.

Using Open Top Hopper Cars for Grain

I. M. Herndon, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, passes along for what it is worth the following telegram from R. E. Clark, manager Closed Car Section, Ass'n of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.:

"Appreciate your contacting grain trade including country elevators urging they use open top hopper cars for loading grain particularly from country points to terminal markets during period coal mines closed. Use hopper cars this period will enable railroads move tremendous volume grain into terminals and conserve box car supply."

Similar telegrams have been sent to other markets.

Mr. Herndon adds: "We have notified Mr. Clark that we would be glad to pass his suggestion on to the trade but called his attention to the difficulty in obtaining samples from such cars and also the fact that notice had been served on the railroads by the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department that samples would not be taken from open top cars covered with tarpaulin or other materials unless the railroads furnish the necessary labor to uncover such cars before samples are taken. We also notified Mr. Clark that carriers would be held responsible for any loss or damage caused by loading shipments in open top cars."

Priority for Government Grain

Effective Dec. 9 and expiring Mar. 10 Service Order No. 648 of the Interstate Commerce Commission provides that:

No carrier shall accept for transportation or transport from any listed station a carload shipment of grain unless consignor or agent surrenders a permit issued by permit agent, or effect reconsignment or diversion without permit.

All carriers at stations listed shall give preference and priority to bulk grain loading.

Grain means wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley and flaxseed in bulk, but not grain sorghums or soybeans.

The listed stations are: Denver, Colo.; Atchison, Hutchinson, Salina, Newton, Topeka, Whitewater, Wichita, Kan.; Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Mo.; Fremont and Omaha, Nebr.; Enid and Thomas, Okla.; Amarillo, Dallas, Greenville, Plainview and Fort Worth, Tex.

Permit agents are: H. H. Foreman, 552 New Custom House, Denver 2, Colo.; E. R. Weimer, 302 U. S. Court House, Kansas City, Mo.; J. E. Youngman, 938 New Federal Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; L. A. Denison, 415-B U. S. Post Office, Omaha, Nebr.; C. T. Aspelmier and J. G. Harris, 705 Burt Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

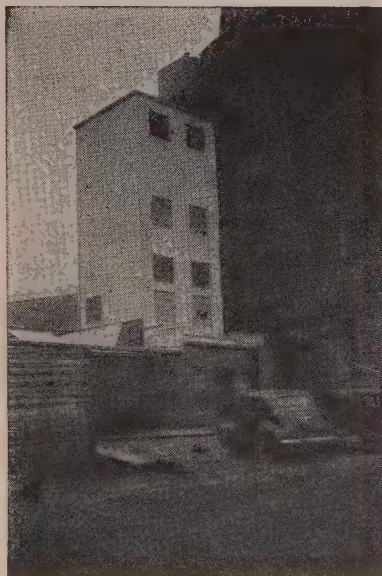
It should be noted that the Order applies to shipments from and not to. Thus shippers not at the listed cities can load grain freely for any destination not embargoed.

The towns listed are thought to be those having Commodity Credit Corporation grain; and the Order is an attempt by the Washington bureaucracy to divert cars for government export shipments to feed the people of Europe.

It is significant that at the listed cities grain is given priority over other commodities. If enforced the Order, instead of dividing up the available box cars, will divert cars to the grain traffic, and actually add to the number of cars supplied for grain shipments.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—We are still suffering from too much regulation and co-operation. Hope conditions may return to the freedom and competition of old.—R. B. Bell, treasurer, Yeager Grain Corporation.

Rock Island Elevator, Chicago



Operated by
Continental Grain Co.

is equipped with a 1,500 per hour

HESS

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Supply Trade

SHELBY, O.—Earl H. Lamiell, 64, representative of the J. B. Sedberry Co. for nearly 20 years, died recently.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Stauffer Chemical Co. will build a plant costing \$54,161 to produce agricultural insecticides, fundicides and fertilizers.—F. K. H.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Langston Bag Co., has been incorporated here with F. B. Langston, Cohen E. Williams and Henry A. Glade as the incorporators.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO, ILL.—C. M. Olson of Chicago, an executive of Swift & Co., was elected pres. of National Dog Week, Inc., at the recent meeting here of the organization.

PORTLAND, ORE.—LeRoy M. Shaneman of the Tacoma office has been appointed district sales manager of the new sales office opened at 6400 N. W. Front street by the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. of Washington.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The Henspeter Grain Drier Co. has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital stock and directors: Oscar E., Orlin, Marlo and Earl Henspeter, all of Monroe, S. D., and R. A. Bielski of Sioux Falls.

SALINA, KAN.—The Johnson-Sampson Construction Co. has succeeded the reorganized Johnson Elevator Construction Co., and will continue as in the past to build up-to-date concrete grain elevators and storage facilities.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Richardson Scale Co. announces the appointment of Frank Instone as manager of the Omaha office, handling sales and service in this territory. Frank is the son of Joe Instone, a veteran with Richardson Scale Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—J. L. Boatz of Agate, N. D., manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Co. at Knox, N. D., has entered the employ of the Superior Separator Co. to install and service Superior grain cleaners in North Dakota, with headquarters at Fargo.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The Kolman Mfg. Co. has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital stock to make grain driers and dehydrators and road building machinery. The incorporators are: A. J. Mittlestad, F. N. Kolberg, Reuben Teeman, A. Zetterlund and Mrs. F. N. Kolberg.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brand Names Foundation, Inc., is continuously telling the American public how brand names and advertising serve the consumer's interests. The vice chairman of this purposeful organization is Donald B. Douglas, vice pres. of the Quaker Oats Co.

BEATRICE, NEB.—Harry L. Dempster, 64, pres. of the Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., died Dec. 7. The employees of the company have been on strike since Sept. 7. Recently proposals for settlement have been made on the basis of increased wages and a merit plan for additional payments.—P. J. P.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Earl W. Homan has left Horner & Wyatt at Kansas City to take charge as president at San Francisco of the Macdonald Engineering Co. of California, with headquarters temporarily in the Cecil Hotel. The California Company, which is 25 years old this year, previously had offices in San Francisco.

SIDNEY, O.—The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. recently elected the following officers: Wm. Jaffee, pres.; John Schlagetter, vice pres.; Edwin Eeving, sec'y and assistant manager; Carl F. Berger, treas. and manager. Other members of the board are: Simon Brotkin, Samuel Jaffe, Ray Boller, Jr., Oscar Burns and Lee Harmony, the latter of New Bremen.

THE FINAL oral hearing on the Chicago rye corner was set for Dec.-17.

Electrical Developments of 1946

By GUY BARTLETT

Expensive and time-wasting shutdowns caused by unwanted pieces of iron in the raw material were greatly reduced by a metal detector and alarm system developed for a linoleum manufacturer.

Production of machines which automatically inspect the quality of conveyORIZED products passing between an X-ray tube and a fluorescent screen was started. Any variation in the intensity of light coming from the screen, as a result of flaws or foreign matter, affects the operation of a photoelectric cell which then puts into operation a device that ejects the product and marks it as defective.

New Officers of Commodity Exchange Organization

At the annual meeting of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., held Dec. 5 at Chicago, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: J. O. McClintock, Continental Grain Co.; J. Hollis Griffin, Bache & Co., representing the Chicago Board of Trade; Gunnard A. Johnson, vice pres., Wolcott & Lincoln; Walter R. Scott, executive vice pres. of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, representing the Kansas City Board of Trade; C. S. Borden, S. S. Borden & Co., pres. of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange; O. W. Olson, business manager, representing the Chicago Mercantile Exchange; Walter H. Mills, vice pres., General Mills, Inc.; Adrian M. Howard, representing the Minneapolis Grain Exchange; Jerome Lewine, H. Hentz & Co.; E. A. McKendrew, Armand Schmoll & Co., representing the Commodity Exchange, Inc., of New York; Isaac Witkin, pres., General Cocoa Co., Inc.; George Shutte, Scarborough Co., representing the New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc.; John C. Gardner, vice pres., Lowry & Co.; Ody H. Lamborn, pres., Lamborn & Co., representing the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.; Joseph P. Henican, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane; Ed Morgenstern, pres., Robinson Milling Co., representing Class B members.

The directors met immediately after the membership meeting and elected the following officers: Walter R. Scott, pres.; Isaac Witkin, first vice pres.; Walter H. Mills, second vice pres. J. A. Higgons, Jr., was reelected executive vice pres.

Decision was reached at the meeting to establish an office in Washington to represent the commodity futures exchanges on futures and related questions in the capital. The office will be in charge of the executive vice pres., J. A. Higgons, Jr.

Another decision reached was to continue the

original plan of the association to further education of the public with references to the functions and value of futures markets.

Crowns Awarded at International Grain and Hay Show

The International Grain & Hay Show held at Chicago Nov. 20 to Dec. 7 in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition exhibited many competing samples of grain from growers in the United States and Canada.

Among the prize winners were Amy Kelsey of Erickson, B. C., wheat queen; Gordon McArthur of Stayner, Ont., oats king; H. E. Stiegelmeir of Normal, Ill., soybean king; Newton L. Halterman, of Rushville, Ind., corn king; W. S. Simpson, of Dawson Creek, B. C., rye king.

Vernon Ely of Mazon, Ill., was named shelled corn champion.

P. H. Rasmussen of Logan, Utah, was named winner of the 6th annual Philip W. Pillsbury prize for the best wheat grown in the United States in 1946.

Rasmussen's prize wheat, classed as hard red winter, had a test weight of 63.3 pounds a bushel. Rasmussen will receive \$100 in cash, the Pillsbury trophy.

Planning for National's Feed Committee

The basic plan of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n 1947 program in the retail feed field was drawn up in the St. Louis office Nov. 22 by a six-man subcommittee of the larger national retail committee.

Chairman John Hinck has directed that the recommendations of the smaller group be submitted to the whole committee for approval, after which the plan will be taken to the field in a series of regional planning conferences with the officers of affiliated associations, commencing at Denver Dec. 16.

The group discarded for the time being all proposals except those in the following categories: (1) Methods of further educating dealers and their employees in a true understanding of their actual influence on the farming practices of their communities; and (2) Methods of aiding dealers in carrying the "better farming" message to their farmer customers.

The subcommittee members who met in St. Louis were John Hinck, Corning, Ia.; R. M. Serkland, St. James, Minn.; R. E. Wendland, Temple, Tex.; Ruby Green, Kirksville, Mo.; Harold Gray, Crawfordsville, Ind., and George SchAAF, Des Moines, Ia.

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Feedstuffs

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—Arthur D. Swartztruber of this city has been elected pres. of the National Mineral Feeds Ass'n, Peter W. Janss of Des Moines is sec'y.

DEMAND for flour has kept mills running full blast and piled up the feed by products, with a resultant violent drop in the price of mill feed in December. At Kansas City bran dropped to \$38 per ton. Shorts fell \$12 a ton in a week. This has eased feed mixers' demand for substitute ingredients.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Recent downward adjustments in prices of feedstuffs have brought about more favorable feed price ratios which will encourage heavy feeding once again in production of beef, pork, milk and eggs, Walter C. Berger, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, said Dec. 11.

LEXINGTON, KY.—The estimated tonnage of commercial feeds consumed in this state during 1945, based on the sale of guaranty tags, was 671,350 tons. This was an increase of 1.2 per cent over the 1944 sales. Of this tonnage, 172,315 tons were dairy feed; 43,278 tons, hog feed; 21,850 tons, horse and mule feed; 165,684 tons, poultry feed; 3,369 tons, rabbit feed; 1,675 tons, sheep feed; 16,100 tons, general stock feed; 3,461 tons, dog feed; 1,987 tons, mineral feed; 287 tons, goat feed; 150 tons, pigeon feed; and 168,216 tons were straight by-product feed and feed of a miscellaneous nature.—Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta.

Propane a Superior Solvent for Soybean Oil

A new process employs a readily available solvent, a special grade of propane, which, at low temperatures, mixes in all proportions with glyceride oils. As the temperature is raised, however, the ability of propane to mix with the high molecular weight components of the oil decreases until two layers separate out. As the temperature is raised further, more and more of the heavier oils are precipitated into the bottom layer, leaving a concentrated light-oil fraction in the upper layer. Finally, at the critical temperature of propane, 206° F.—relatively "cold" when compared to the temperatures of other refining techniques—practically everything has been precipitated.

Thus, a selective extraction of as much material as desired can be achieved by merely raising the temperature and bringing the oil-propane mixture to equilibrium.

This "cold fractionation" principle produces a number of economic advantages when applied to the refining of vegetable, animal and marine oils.

An important approach to improved quality of soybean oil has been made by the propane principle of division according to structure. Thus, the paint oil fraction, with an iodine number of 162, is an excellent drying oil because of the low content of saturated glycerides and fatty acids which prevent the formation of hard, non-tacky films. By the same token, the edible oil fraction has improved flavor and stability since the chemically active, highly-unsaturated derivatives have been removed. As incidental by-products of the refining process, two other marketable fractions are isolated, one rich in lecithin and the other in sterols.

An economical and continuous process of refining and separating oil has been perfected after extensive research into the use of propane, by the M. W. Kellogg Co. and named the Solxol Process.

Feed Control in Kentucky

In the three months, April, May, and June, 1946, covered by this report the feed situation was as critical as at any other time during or since World War II. The strain on feed supplies brought about by the program for feeding starving peoples throughout the world has depleted stocks in the United States materially. Along with this situation the demand for feedstuffs has reached unprecedented levels. As a result, feed manufacturers have had to resort to the use of materials not ordinarily used in feeds. Supplies of ingredients considered satisfactory for feeding purposes have been stretched to unheard-of limits by combining them with less valuable materials.

In spite of this supply-and-demand situation the feed manufacturing industry has manufactured and distributed the largest volume of feed on record in Kentucky, according to tag sales for this period of the year. This has been possible by more careful use of ingredients, use of new ingredients and those of poorer quality, and by gradually shifting to feeds of lower feeding value, particularly by some manufacturers.

A situation of this magnitude brings the manufacturer and livestock feeder face to face with very real questions. The manufacturers must decide what changes must be made in their formulas as to amounts, kinds, and quality of ingredients; whether to maintain quality and sell a reduced volume of feed or to sacrifice quality and sell a larger volume. The feeder, in addition to the difficulty of finding feed on the market, must constantly guard against paying for inferior feed at quality prices.

In this situation the feed control officials must be more watchful than ever for feeds that do not meet the guaranty on the tag, and must constantly remind manufacturers that the tag must represent the contents of the bag. Rulings must be reasonable enough not to hinder the manufacturer of feed yet strong enough to protect the feed user and discourage dishonest competition. Accordingly, substitutions of materials have been allowed temporarily without requiring change of the tags, providing that advance notice of such change is given by the manufacturer and that the quality of feed is maintained. This policy is reflected in this present bulletin in that no mention is made of substitutes found unless such substitutions lowered the feeding value. On the other hand an effort has been made to draw attention to samples that ran lower in quality by making them stand out in the report. This is accomplished by the use of *bold face type* and pointing hands. Samples so designated failed to equal guaranty by ½ of 1 per cent or more (deficiencies less than ½ of 1 percent are not considered evidence of fraudulent intent), or the feed was adulterated with hulls, unground weed seeds, or refuse. If samples of the same feed, or of several feeds of a single firm, continually run below guarantee or are adulterated, then such a manufacturer must expect prosecution. So far

this year nine cases have been filed and fines assessed in all instances. Registrations may also be cancelled for feeds which fail repeatedly to come up to guaranty.—Kentucky Agricultural Experimental Station.

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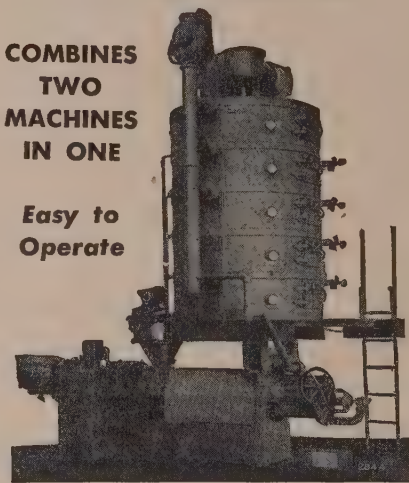
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Availability of Phosphorus in Compounds

By L. C. NORRIS, of Cornell University at Cornell Nutrition Conference

A broad investigation of the availability of the phosphorus of phosphate compounds has recently been started by Gillis (1946) of Cornell University. For use in this work he developed a purified ration, adapted after one used in rat mineral studies, in which the phosphorus content is approximately 0.03 per cent. On such a ration, it has been possible to study the availability of the phosphorus of phosphate compounds without having the results influenced by the phosphorus content of the basal ration.

Two experiments have been conducted in addition to the preliminary work on the basal ration. In the experiments the availability of the phosphorus of mono-, di-, and tri-calcium orthophosphate, calcium acid pyrophosphate, alpha-, beta-, and gamma-pyrophosphate, beta- and vitreous calcium metaphosphate, and phytin have been compared with that of mono-potassium orthophosphate at phosphorus levels of 0.4 and 0.8 per cent. The calcium-phosphorus ration was set at 2:1.

The results showed that under the conditions of the experiments, the phosphorus of alpha-, beta-, and gamma-pyrophosphate, beta-calcium metaphosphate, and phytin were entirely unavailable for the chick. The phosphorus of vitreous calcium metaphosphate was found to be only slightly available. The phosphorus of mono-, di-, and tri-calcium orthophosphate was as available as that of mono-potassium orthophosphate, and that of steamed bone meal, nearly so. The availability of the phosphorus of calcium acid pyrophosphate was intermediate between that of bone meal and vitreous calcium metaphosphate. With the exception of phytin, the availability of the phosphorus of these compounds was correlated, in general, with their solubility in acid. It appears, therefore, that the availability of the phosphorus of phosphorus compounds for the chick is related not only to level of vitamin D supplied, but also to acid solubility. Physical state, that is whether crystalline or amorphous, also affects the availability of the phosphorus of some of these compounds.

These findings, together with data presented by Hill, Reynolds, Hendricks, and Jacob (1945), provide an explanation for the results obtained by Bird, Titus, Clark, and associates (1945), which showed wide variation in the availability of phosphorus of different samples of defluorinated superphosphate, defluorinated rock phosphate, and phosphate slag. Hill and co-workers (1945) found that defluorinated rock phosphate products contained different phosphate compounds depending largely upon the temperature used in driving off the fluorine. At the lower temperatures the chief product identified in defluorinated superphosphate was beta-calcium pyrophosphate, found by Gillis (1946) to be entirely unavailable to the chick. In one sample of defluorinated superphosphate, for which the processing temperature was not given, the chief product identified was the unavailable beta-calcium metaphosphate. At the higher temperatures, the chief product identified was beta-tri-calcium phosphate. In one instance hydroxylapatite accompanied the tri-calcium phosphate. In the defluorinated rock phosphates, all of which were subjected to high temperatures (those of fusing or calcining), the chief product identified was alpha-tri-calcium phosphate.

From these data and the biological findings, it is evident that, to produce phosphate prod-

ucts from rock phosphate suitable for feeding poultry, the basic materials must be subjected to temperatures sufficiently high to bring about the production of tri-calcium orthophosphate and (or) hydroxylapatite, compounds which are readily soluble in acid and thus, to a great extent, biologically available. When the products contain any material quantity of meta- or pyrophosphate, the availability of the phosphorus for the chick will be materially reduced. Solubility in HCl may be used as a rough measure to determine biological availability.

Altho the results of Bird, Titus, Clark, and associates (1945) on defluorinated superphosphates were poor in one instance and not particularly satisfactory in the others, the data on Hill and co-workers (1945) show that it is possible to produce a defluorinated superphosphate in which the chief phosphate compound is tri-calcium phosphate. The phosphorus of such a defluorinated superphosphate has been

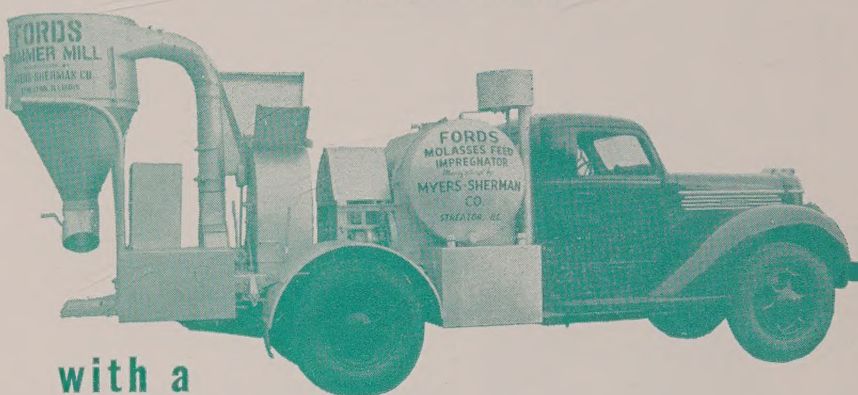
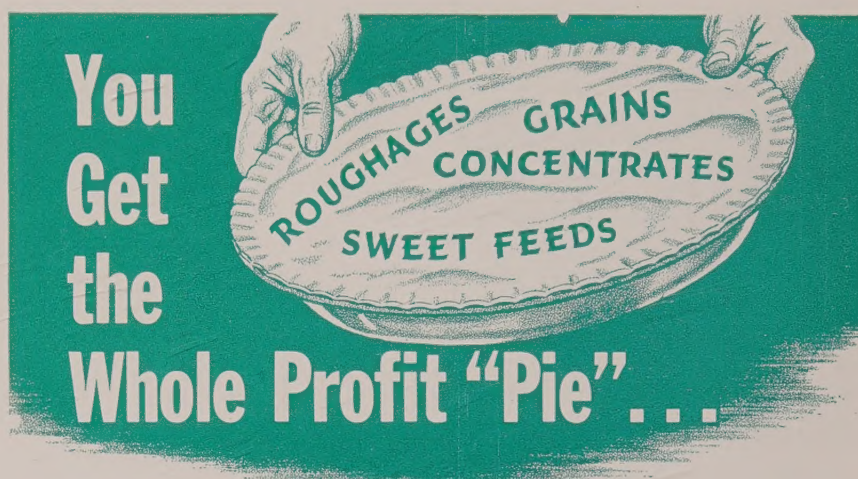
found by Ellis and associates (1946) to promote good bone formation in the rat. Preliminary results by Gillis (1946) indicate that the phosphorus of properly manufactured defluorinated superphosphate also promotes good bone formation in the chick.

Feed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1945, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	5,427	2,819	...	...
Chicago	20,155	58,348	33,564	56,443
Kansas City ..	3,990	1,380	27,060	29,220
Milwaukee	360	270	16,800	16,980
Minneapolis...	...	...	71,430	83,610
Minneapolis*...	5,985	5,285	6,265	8,015
Minneapolis†...	37,200,000	49,920,000
Wichita	9,200	8,729

*Screenings. †Linseed meal.



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Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1945, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore .....	...	1,219	...	...
Chicago	2,367	5,564	903	1,538
Ft. Worth	77	363	...	...
Kansas City	8,064	10,440	3,258	5,832

The Open Feed Formula

By E. G. CHERBONNIER, feed consultant of
G. & F. D. Nat'l Ass'n.

Ever so often somebody bobs up with the idea that the so-called "open" formula is the only honest way to declare the ingredients in a feed. Its proponents sometimes even imply dishonesty or evasion to the motives of those who do not go along with them.

It is understandable that a buyer may want to know the exact formula of a feed, but setting up a *statement* as the sole measure of value has dangers, which will be mentioned later. Even if a buyer has the exact formula and the feed is so mixed, it is doubtful if it would be of value, as the formulation of feeds today,

especially those made for reproduction, starting and growing, is so technical that few buyers are in a position to arrive at an accurate conclusion.

PRICE COMPARISON

Another reason advocated by the proponents of the open formula is that it gives a buyer a price comparison of one manufactured feed with another, with a batch mix or a shovel mix at home. There is so much price and quality variation in feed ingredients that a price comparison made without the consideration of quality could actually deceive the buyer.

Many buyers do not realize that a formula is a work sheet for the manufacturer, or a declaration of intent. A completed mix is not synonymous with a formula.

BACK IN 1919, a Bill was presented to Congress which, while aimed mainly at low grade ingredients, was actually an open formula proposal. Dr. Haywood of the Bureau of Chemistry of the USDA, and Dr. Jordan of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, stated that such a law would be a failure, as chemists had not arrived at any method for determining percentages of ingredients in a feed already mixed.

Since then, one or two feed control officials have stated that they can come very close to it, but the majority still take the position that they cannot determine percentages of ingredients. They can determine any ingredient included in a very large percentage, and any used very sparingly, but they cannot go beyond that.

A PREMIUM ON DISHONESTY—Bulletin No. 60 of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture stated, "There are no methods of chemical analysis that will check the manufacturer's percentage of ingredients statement. Therefore, if the open formula is to be the standard upon which feed (mixed dairy rations) is to be bought, the dishonest manufacturer will get the business and the honest manufacturer will be driven out."

"It opens the way to fraud and misrepresentation to the consumer, and dishonest competition for the honest manufacturer—the very things which feed laws aim to prevent. We are opposed to any practice which puts a premium on dishonesty."

Some time ago, the Missouri College of Agriculture stated, in effect, that a formula is no better than the character, testing ability and mechanical accuracy of the manufacturer. In other words, the reputation of the man or company who makes the feed is the safest guide.

Given a certain list of ingredients and a certain chemical analysis, many combinations can be made, at a considerable variation in price, and yet the buyer cannot determine which combination he is getting. It is clear that the buyer must depend on the character of his dealer or manufacturer.

Members of our industry who choose to state their formula are fully within their rights, but they should not impugn the motives of those who do not do so.

Quality of Canadian Flaxseed Crop

By J. A. ANDERSON and D. K. CUNNINGHAM
of Board of Grain Commissioners
Research Laboratory

Analyses of Inspection Office averages for each grade of Western Canadian flax inspected during the first three months of the 1946-47 crop year show the following mean values: oil content, 41.2 per cent; iodine value, 186.1 units; and protein content of the oil-free meal, 42.5 per cent. The corresponding data for all flax inspections during the whole of the crop year 1945-46 were: oil content, 41.2 per cent; iodine value, 183.9 units; and protein content of the oil-free meal, 45.0 per cent. Comparison of these values show that the new crop is equal to the old crop in oil content, is 2.2 units higher in iodine value, and is 2.5 per cent lower in protein content.

Calculating Analysis of Feed Mixture

By THOS. P. COOPER, director, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station

Requests are often received for a method of calculating the analysis of a given feed mixture. Examples are given of two classes of feed most commonly mixed by the feeder, in 1,000-pound batches, for his stock.

EXPLANATION of Method Used in Table I:

1. List the number of pounds and ingredients in column 1.
2. Get from the guaranty on the official tag or from the average analysis the protein content of each ingredient and put it in column 2.
3. Place the hundreds of pounds of each ingredient in column 3. For example, 150 pounds of an ingredient is listed as 1.5 hundred pounds.
4. Multiply the figure for each ingredient in column 2 by that in column 3 to get the figure in column 4. This is multiplying the number of pounds of protein in a hundred, by the number of hundred pounds of each ingredient, to get the total pounds of protein furnished by each ingredient.
5. Add column 3, which gives the total weight of the mixture, in hundred pounds.
6. Add column 4, which gives the total weight of protein in the mixture.
7. Divide the sum of column 4 by the sum of column 3. This gives the percentage of protein in the mixture.

The percentages of other substances such as fat or fiber can be calculated in a similar way.

Example 1. 20-percent protein dairy feed

1	2	3	4
Ingredients	Percentage of protein, or pounds in 100	Hundreds of pounds of each ingredient	Pounds of protein from each ingredient
150 pounds wheat bran	15	1.5	22.5
200 pounds ground shelled corn	9	2	18.0
150 pounds hominy meal	11	1.5	16.5
150 pounds cottonseed meal	41	1.5	61.5
150 pounds soybean oil meal	41	1.5	61.5
100 pounds ground oats	11	1	11.0
100 pounds alfalfa meal	14	1	14.0
1000 pounds		10	205.0

Then 205.0 divided by 10 = 20.5, the percentage of protein in this feed.

Example 2. 20-percent protein laying mash

1	2	3	4
Ingredients	Percentage of protein, or pounds in 100	Hundreds of pounds of each ingredient	Pounds of protein from each ingredient
150 pounds wheat bran	15	1.5	22.5
200 pounds wheat middlings	16	2	32.0
200 pounds ground yellow corn	9	2	18.0
100 pounds ground oats	11	1	11.0
150 pounds meat scrap	50	1.5	75.0
100 pounds alfalfa meal	14	1	14.0
100 pounds soybean oil meal	41	1	41.0
1000 pounds		10	213.5

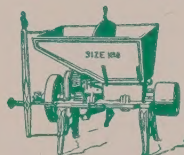
Then 213.5 divided by 10 = 21.35, the percentage of protein in this feed.

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BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

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Trace Minerals

By J. C. SHAW of the University of Maryland before the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials

At the present time, thirteen mineral elements are considered essential for normal activity of the animal body. Of these, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, sulfur and chlorine are the principal essential mineral elements. There are six additional mineral elements considered to be essential for animals, which are usually classed as trace elements, altho no hard and fast rule appears to exist for this particular classification. These are iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, zinc and iodine.

IRON AND COPPER.—Because it is a component of hemoglobin, iron is essential for the formation of hemoglobin in the blood. For this reason, a diet deficient in iron produces anemia. Iron also plays a role in cellular oxidation through the medium of iron-containing compounds such as cytochromes. For hemoglobin synthesis a small amount of copper is also necessary. Deficiencies of both iron and copper have been reported in Florida and other coastal plains areas, altho it appears likely that what was believed to be an iron deficiency was in actuality a deficiency of either copper or cobalt. Copper deficiencies have been reported in Australia, New Zealand, Holland, Scotland, in this country and in Florida. The symptoms of copper deficiency reported from various areas include anemia, loss of appetite, loss of condition, depigmentation of hair, diarrhoea, and depraved appetite. Calves exhibit retarded growth and limb abnormalities.

COBALT deficiency has been reported in the nutrition of cattle and sheep in Australia and New Zealand, in different areas in Canada and in Florida, Michigan, New Hampshire and Wisconsin.

The symptoms of cobalt deficiency in sheep and cattle are very similar to those of a phosphorus deficiency and include the following: depraved appetite, emaciation, pale mucous membranes, retarded growth, and decreased milk flow in the case of lactating cows. The condition has sometimes been mistaken for acetoneuria as have other nutritional deficiencies, but probably represents only a mild fasting ketosis due to loss of appetite, and therefore has no fundamental significance. Studies on ketosis at both the Connecticut and Maryland experiment stations have failed to show any evidences of a cobalt deficiency in herds in which the incidence of ketosis was high.

Cobalt is known to increase the number of red corpuscles in the blood, and it appears to be beneficial in certain types of anemia. However, the hemoglobin content of the blood is not considered as a reliable criterion of a deficiency of cobalt, altho the hemoglobin is usually low in the more acute stages.

MANGANESE LACK causes lameness in pigs and perosis or "slipped tendon" in poultry. In the rat, a deficiency appears to retard growth and to interfere with reproductive ability. There is little evidence, however, that livestock other than poultry are apt to suffer from a manganese deficiency under farm conditions.

IODINE deficiencies are relatively common in the northwest and in the Great Lakes region. The symptoms are goiter and weakness in young animals at birth. Newborn pigs exhibit both goiter and hairlessness. The only known physiologic function of iodine is its occurrence in the secretion of thyroxine by the thyroid, a hormone which controls the energy metabolism of the body. Goiter is an enlargement of the thyroid gland. It develops as a result of the attempt to supply more thyroxine by the formation of more tissue. In farm animals goiter usually occurs in the young at birth as a result of a deficiency of iodine in the ration of the mother.

COMPLEX MINERAL MIXTURES.—In general, it does not appear economically feasible

to use complex mineral mixtures for livestock. This is the unanimous opinion of the North Eastern College Feed Conference Board on dairy cattle feeds, and undoubtedly represents the view of most authorities. Where mineral supplements are needed, they can usually best be added as specific compounds.

On farms where goiter is a problem, iodized salt should be fed. Copper in the form of copper sulfate may also be fed with salt in those areas where a copper supplement is needed. It can be mixed in the salt at the rate of one pound per 100 pounds salt. Except for poultry, manganese will rarely, if ever, need to be added to rations for livestock. For preven-

tion of cobalt deficiency, one ounce of cobalt sulfate can be mixed with 100 pounds of salt. The animals may be allowed free access to this salt or it may be mixed in the ration at a level of 1 per cent. For treating severe cases, a solution of cobalt sulfate or cobalt chloride can be prepared by dissolving one ounce in one gallon of water. One tablespoon per day for one or two weeks should suffice for calves. For prevention, one teaspoon per day is sufficient until the calves are old enough to get the compound with salt. Older animals can be fed the compound mixed with salt for both treatment and prevention.

In summary then we can conclude that in most areas we need not be greatly concerned about trace minerals other than iodine and cobalt for livestock, and indeed the areas in which deficiencies of those two elements exist are limited. For poultry, manganese and iodine are the only trace minerals of practical importance.



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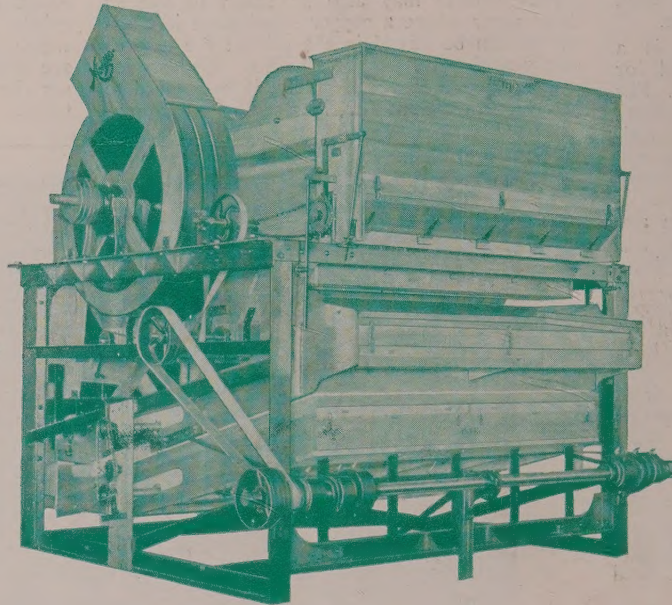
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